MILWAUKEE DAILY SENTINEL.

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THE SENTINEL.

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JERMAIN & BRIGHTMAN, Publishers and Proprietors.

T. D. JERMAIN.....E. E. BRIGHTMAN

SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 29, 1860.

To the Public.

THE SENTINEL, having double the circulation in the city, and more than treble out by it, of any other paper here, renders it far the cheapest and most desirable medium in Milwaukee for all classes of Advertisements.

☞ For Telegraph, &c., see Fourth Page. ☜

News of the Morning.

Col. ANDERSON, finding his force too weak to defend an attack upon Fort Moultrie, has wisely abandoned the position and removed his force to Fort Sumpter. He spiked all the guns and burnt the gun carriages of Fort Moultrie before leaving it.—As Fort Sumpter is entirely surrounded by water, there is no immediate prospect of its capture by the South Carolina hot heads.

Hon. CHARLES SUMNER delivered a lecture on LAFAYETTE at Philadelphia, on Thursday, in the course of which he took occasion to defend freedom of speech and denounce slavery. His remarks were well received. This, considering the "Union Saving" proclivities of the Philadelphians, must be regarded as a great triumph.

The dry goods house of SPRAGUE, MANN, & Co., Boston, has suspended. Liabilities $60,000; assets $40,000.

RALPH FARNAM, the last survivor of the Battle of Bunker Hill, died on Thursday morning, at his residence in Acton, Me.—His age was one hundred and four years, five months and nineteen days.

PETERSON'S *Detector* cautions the public against counterfeit tens on the Boylston Bank, Boston. Vignette—two females and a sheaf of wheat.

A large and enthusiastic Union meeting was held at Memphis, Tenn., on Thursday. Addresses were made and resolutions passed opposing separate State secession.

Gov. MAGOFFIN has called an extra session of the Kentucky Legislature for January 17th, to consider the distracted condition of the country.

A convention of mechanics and working men, held at Louisville on Thursday evening, passed strong Union resolutions.

An informal meeting of Union loving citizens has been held at Baltimore to devise means to preserve the integrity of Maryland.

Gen. MCDOUGALL and Gen. DENVER are candidates for the U. S. Senatorship of California.

The Palmetto Flag has been raised over the Post Office and Custom House at Charleston.

An immense meeting was held at Pittsburgh on the 27th, relative to the removal of the ordnance to the South. No decisive steps were taken.

The commissioners of South Carolina have had a conference with the Cabinet.—They demand the immediate evacuation of the forts in Charleston harbor.

The steamship *Kangaroo*, with Liverpool dates to the 19th, passed Cape Race Thursday evening, but the news yacht was unable to intercept her, owing to a heavy sea.

GODARD BAILEY, the great government swindler, has made a confession, in which he states that no government officer had any knowledge of the theft of the bonds. He is in jail.

Fort Moultrie Abandoned.

It appears from the telegraphic news that Col. ANDERSON has abandoned Fort Moultrie and taken possession of Fort Sumpter, which is located opposite about a mile and a half. It is evident that Col. ANDERSON took this step from convictions of its absolute necessity, and to save if possible the handful of men under his charge. If there can be any doubt remaining of the determination of the South Carolina fanatics to push on hostilities, it is dispelled by the next dispatch, which states that Fort Moultrie and Castle Pinckney were taken possession of by the State militia, and the Palmetto flag hoisted on the Federal flag staffs.

It would appear that this move is a judicious one, inasmuch as Fort Sumpter commands not only the Harbor but Fort Moultrie itself, and fortified in this almost impregnable situation, there will be left no excuse for a cowardly Executive to advance why the gallant Colonel and his men should surrender.

A CLEVELAND LADY DRIVEN FROM NEW ORLEANS.—The Cleveland papers contain accounts of the expulsion of an estimable Northern lady, by the name of LUCILIA SEXTON, from New Orleans, on account of her former connection with an abolition paper. Miss SEXTON appealed to the police for protection, but was informed that they could offer her no safety. Being thus situated, she could do no less than comply with the demand. She arows her hostility to slavery, but says she never intruded her opinions upon any one at the South.

OUTRAGEOUS.—A boy at Waupun, only fifteen years old, was recently drugged with liquor, from the effect of which he came near dying. It isn't wickedness enough for some people to drink whiskey, but they must pour it down unwilling throats.

PERSONAL.—We are pained to learn from the Madison *Journal* that W. H. WATSON, the Governor's Private Secretary, is confined to his house by illness.

GREAT DISTRESS IN AN ENGLISH MANUFACTURING TOWN.—The city of Coventry, in England, has for centuries been noted for its weaving establishments. Thirty thousand operatives are usually employed in the weaving district of which Coventry is the centre, but times are now so hard that three-fourths of these are out of work. The wages have been reduced from 30 to 60 per cent lower than was paid in June last. In many cases, every thing attachable had been brought under the hammer. Weavers gathered withered leaves from the road-side, and sold them for pig's litter at sixpence a bag. Everything was parted with that produced the smallest sum of money. Many had been compelled to resort to systematic begging. Meetings have been held to raise aid in more fortunate towns.

A CURIOUS FACT in regard to a hill near Bradford, England, is noticed in a Liverpool paper. It is of considerable size at present, but has been noticed to be gradually attaining a greater elevation during a period extending over the last thirty years. There are even young men who remember the field being quite level, whereas now there is a high mound near the middle of it. The cause of this elevation has given rise to much speculation. Some persons suppose that it is owing to the upward pressure of water in the bowels of the earth.

☞ ACCORDING to the report of the British Emigration Committee, the number of persons who have quitted the United Kingdom during the last *forty-five years*, amounts to 4,917,598. The emigration was most considerable in the year 1852, when 368,754 persons left their native land to seek a home elsewhere. The great majority of the emigrants are Irish; and a sum of not less than than £10,000,000 has been sent to Ireland from America alone, to assist intending emigrants in accomplishing the voyage to the New World.

PITTSBURGH EXCITEMENT.

Guns Ordered South—Great Excitement.

From the Pittsburgh Post, Dec. 25.

Our city was thrown into a furore of excitement yesterday by the announcement that a large amount of munitions of war had been ordered South by the Sec'y of War. As far as words were concerned, there was a rebellious spirit exhibited by the people in the streets, and there was plain talk of open resistance to the removal of any of the arms or ammunitions from the United States arsenal near this city, until it should be known what object was contemplated in this removal. The feeling of resistance to the movement was continued until late at night, and some of the Republicans actually seemed to think war, horrid war was about to bristle in our midst. The real facts of the case we took pains to ascertain.

It seems that the United States has for some time past been constructing a couple of forts—one on Ship Island, below New Orleans, on the east side of the Mississippi, and the other at Galveston, Texas.—*These forts are now ready for the reception* of the ordnance. Secretary Floyd has ordered a number of eight and two inch Columbiads, and some eighteen and twenty-four pounders, to be transported from our arsenal for the purpose of arming these forts. Thus we are informed by Major Symington, who is commandant at the arsenal, and Major Buller, the paymaster. The circumstance is not so unusual as to attract any particular attention with the military men in our city; but just now many of our citizens, even those with cool heads and calm judgment, look upon this order as inopportune at the present time, to say the least. The excitement which exists in regard to political matters seems to have been greatly increased by the news of this order. Many persons talk loudly of preventing the removal of the ordnance, should it be attempted.

The steamer Silver Wave has been contracted with to carry the guns to their destination.

The excitement last evening on the subject was so great that telegraphic messages were sent to Washington by some of our leading citizens, Democrats as well as Republicans, making inquiries regarding this matter, and a public meeting in regard to thereto was talked of.

The order, as we are informed, covers nothing except heavy ordnance. It includes no small arms or ammunition—simply the Columbians and eighteen and twenty-four pounders.

While we cannot but regret the issuing of this order at the present time, when so much excitement exists, as inopportune and well calculated to increase the existing excitement, still we do not think that the citizens of Alleghany county will attempt to nullify any order which the War Department may issue, for the good of the country, and for the strengthening of its fortifications. At the same time, we cannot wonder at the excitement, and see no reason why an order of this kind might with propriety be countermanded until a less excited state of feeling exists in regard to the political future.

As far as we have been able to ascertain, the order for the removal of these guns has been given in the ordinary routine of the military service of the nation. But the time for doing it certainly could have been chosen with more judgment, unless there is some imminent danger to our Southern seaboard from foreign foes, which has reached the ears of the authorities at Washington, but of which the people have not yet heard.

Since the above was written, we have received the following note from Major Taliafero, military store-keeper at Pittsburgh, who is charged with the shipping of these "big guns."

MR. BARR:—The Monday Evening *Chronicle* has in its columns an article on the transportation of some ordnance for "Ship Island," in the Gulf of Mexico, and Galveston, Texas, which has created in the minds of our citizens unnecessary excitement.

The *Chronicle* is entirely at fault as to the quality and quantity of arms, and the contract price of transportation. This explanation is truly the facts.

LAW. TALIAFERO, U. S. Army.

The following are the numbers and weight of the guns ordered to be sent:

For the Fort on Ship Island.

21	10 inch Columbians,	15,600 lbs. each,	319,200	lbs.
21	8 " "	9,240 " "	193,940	"
4	32 pounder iron guns,	7,350 " "	29,000	"
	Total		542,240	"

For the Fort in Galveston Harbor, Texas.

28	10 inch Columbians,	15,200 lbs. each,	342,700	"
48	8 " "	9,240 " "	443,520	"
7	32 pounder iron guns,	7,250 " "	50,750	"
	Total		836,970	"

Making a total of 1,386,110 lbs or 693 tons in all.

Prentice "Squelching" a Mississippi Gentleman.

From the Louisville Journal, Dec. 15.

We met at a railroad depot the other day a very agreeable gentleman, who as[k]ed us what Kentucky would do in [the] extraordinary condition of [affairs]. We told him that [Kentucky] voted to the man[date], that she, of [course], and condemned [secession] in a portion of [the State] that the Union w[ould be saved] and that Kentuck[y would] which the seceding [States] to give up, insu[lt and] bagging, for bagg[ing] peculiarly necessary t[o] if the seceding State[s] the company of Kentu[cky] disposition to take [part] their action. He said tha[t the] political course had been [taken] lacked confidence in her and[d] by themselves, in the hope t[hat] ment would drag her with th[em] tured to intimate that dragging w[ar] to which Kentucky might not ve[ry] fully submit—that if any dragging be done she might like to do a little herself.

We asked our Mississippi friend what [the] State wished to dissolve the Union for. He replied that it was chiefly on account of the refusal of Free States to send back fugitive slaves, and their refusal to let Southern men travel with their slaves thro' their territory. We asked whether Kentucky and the rest of the border Slave States did not suffer more, a hundred times more, from both these causes than Mississippi or any other State that talked of secession did. He answered, oh, yes; but we feel for the interest of the border Slave States as deeply and keenly as we do for our own. We hazarded the suggestion that if he and his friends felt more deeply and keenly for our honor and our interests than we ourselves did, they probably felt more deeply and keenly for them than they did for their own. "Yes," we added, "you feel so deeply and keenly for your honor and interests that, for their alleged protection, you would force us, against our own will and earnest remonstrances, into revolution, knowing, as you do, that if we should have to enter all, or nearly all, of the terrible consequences of the movement; while you, with your hundreds of miles of free territory interposed between you and the new made enemy, would be comparatively safe."

And how, we asked, could the dissolution of the Union remedy the evils you complain of? Would masters then be able to travel through the Free States, with their slaves, or would fugitive slaves be sent back to the Slave States more than they are now? Ah, said he, let the Union be divided into two Confederacies; and then if the North, which will be a foreign country, shall refuse to return to us the slaves that escape into her territory, we will, for each and every offense of the kind, punish her with the military arm. Indeed, said we, would you be so very fierce and blood-minded as *that*? Well, now, there's Canada, a foreign country, chock-full of escaped slaves that she refuses to surrender up; why don't you punish *her* with your military arm? He replied, the fact is, the Yankee States are between us and Canada, and they would oppose us in any attempt we might make to invade her. Oh, said we, then it is the Yankees after all that you are afraid of, and is not at least barely possible that a salutary fear of them might, if the Union were dissolved, restrain you from invading their territory on account of their refusal to surrender fugitive slaves just as effectually as it now restrains you from marching through their territory to punish Canada?

The truth is, the most sensible of the ultra secessionists have permitted their passions, especially the passion of sectional hate, to become so aroused that they take a false and absurd view of almost everything they look at.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—William Egar, of the town of Union, a gentleman some seventy years of age, was seriously injured Sunday evening near the Rock River House. In getting off a load of grain, he fell under the wagon, which passed over him, breaking both bones of his legs, and tearing the ankle joint open one-third of the way round it.—*Janesville Gazette.*

THE CITY.

Arrival and Departure of Railroad Trains.

	Arrive.	Depart.
MILWAUKEE & CHICAGO	11:55 A. M.	7:35 A. M.
	4:20 P. M.	1:00 P. M.
LA CROSSE & MILWAUKEE	12:15 P. M.	8:00 A. M.
	9:45 P. M.	5:00 P. M.
MILWAUKEE & MISSISSIPPI	11:00 A. M.	5:45 P. M.
	9:20 P. M.	1:00 P. M.
MILWAUKEE & HORICON	9:30 A. M.	1:45 A. M.
	2:05 P. M.	1:45 P. M.
MILWAUKEE, WAT. & H. V.	11:50 A. M.	4:30 P. M.

Mail Arrangements.

	Closes.	Arrives.
Eastern, Chicago & Mil., Way	12:00 M.	12:00 M.
Chicago D. P. O. Racine & Mississippi R. R., Kenosha, Elkhorn, Beloit, &c., Way	2:00 P.M.	4:10 P.M.
Milwaukee & Miss. R. R. Way	9:00 P.M.	11:30 A.M.
Watertown, Railways, Whitewater, Stoughton, Brodhead, Janesville, Monroe, Madison	11:30 A.M.	7:00 P.M.
La Crosse & Mil. R. R. Way	3:30 P.M.	12:00 P.M.
La Crosse City, Sparta, East Randolph, Portage City, Kilbourn City, Beaver Dam, Fox Lake, Horicon, Iron Ridge, Mayville	9:00 P.M.	8:30 A.M. 12:30 P.M.
Watertown R. R. and Mil. & Baraboo Valley R. R.	3:30 P.M.	11:30 A.M.
Sinsinawa Mound, Dunleith & Dubuque, North, to Fort Washington	9:00 P.M.	2:00 P.M.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

Religious Services will be held to-morrow, as follows:

St. Paul's, Protestant Episcopal, Rev. Wm. B. Ashley, D. D., cor. Mason and Jefferson Sts.	10½	7
Free Church of St. Paul, Rev. J. G. Richmond, cor. Jackson and Martin sts.	10½	7
St. John's, Episcopal, Rev. David Reese, D. D., Ward	10½	7
St. James Episcopal, Rev. J. P. T. Ingraham, Spring street	10½	7
Free Church of the Atonement, Episcopal, corner of Jefferson and Michigan streets, Rev. J. Richmond	10½	5½
Christ's Episcopal Mission Church for Germans, corner Walnut and Fifth sts., 6th Ward, Christian Ney, M. D.	10½	3
First Presbyterian, Rev. J. L. Corning, cor. Milwaukee and Mason Sts.	10½	7
North Presbyterian, Rev. John M. Buchanan, corner Milwaukee and Martin streets	10½	7
German (Old School) Presbyterian, Rev. John Reisig, Market street, between Division and Knapp streets	10½	3½
Hanover St. Congregational Church, cor. Hanover and Ferry sts., Fifth Ward, Rev. Fred. W. Beecher, pastor	10½	7
Plymouth Congregational, Rev. G. D. Hollister, corner Chestnut and Oneida sts.	10½	7
Spring Street Congregational Church, Rev. Wm. De Los Love, corner Spring and Sixth sts.	10½	8
Welsh Congregational Church, Rev. J. Ferry, corner of Jefferson and Michigan streets	10½	7
Methodist, Spring Street, Rev. J. Wright	10½	7
Summerfield M. E. Church, corner Van Buren and Biddle sts., Rev. J. E. Wilson	10½	7
Asbury M. E. Church, Rev. Wm. Hunter	10½	7
Fifth Street M. E. Church, (German), between Prentice and Tamarack sts., Rev. Christian Pastorius	10½	7
Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Church, corner of Michigan and Van Buren streets, Rev. D. Williams	10	7
First Baptist, Rev. Mr. Gates, corner Milwaukee and Wisconsin Streets	10½	7
West Baptist Church, Rev. John Jackson, Clybourn, between 3d and Ellsworth	10½	7
German Baptist Church, Armenian, Rev. Edward Siegfried	10½	3
St. John's Cathedral, Catholic, Bishop Henni, near Court House	10½	3
St. Paul's, Catholic, Rev. J. K. D. Conn, 2nd street	10½	3
St. Mary's Catholic, German, Rev. H. Tappert, corner Third and Chestnut sts.	10	3
Trinity, Catholic, German, Rev. Conrad, 5 h Ward	10	3
St. Joseph Church, Catholic, Rev. J. Hirth, Pastor, 6th Ward	10	2
Evan. Lutheran, German, Rev. A. Muhlauser, Main St.	10½	2
Dutch Reformed Holland Church, Rev. S. Becks, between Ninth and Tenth sts.	9½	2½?
Holland Presbyterian Church, Rev. Van Doren, corner of Walnut and Eighteenth streets, 8th Ward	9½	2
German Baptist Church, Schmidtke, Rev. Theodore Uttright, pastor, cor. Chestnut and West Water streets	10½	3
Scandinavian Lutheran Church, Rev. J. Hafleseth, Pastor, cor. Reed and Scott sts, 8th Ward	10	7
Norweign Evangelical Lutheran Church, Lapham st., between Second and Third Avenues, 8th Ward, Rev. H. L. Fahlberg	10	2
Church of the Redeemer, Episcopal, Rev. A. Staples, Cass st., between Martin and Division streets	10½	7
Trinity Church, Evan. Lutheran, U. A. C., cor. of Wells and 8th street, Rev. F. Lochner, Pastor	9	2

Trade and Commerce of Milwaukee.

On the first of January we shall publish a full and accurate statement of the trade, commerce and general business of Milwaukee, for the year just closing, embracing comparative statistics of our grain trade for *fifteen years*, carefully compiled from official sources; and also an exhibit of the total exports of flour and grain from all the ports in Wisconsin during the past season of navigation. It will also be printed in pamphlet form for subscribers, and any firm taking ten copies, or more, can have their card printed on the covers of the number for which they subscribe, without additional charge. This will be a good document to circulate, and as we are desirous that the extent of the trade of our city should be known abroad, we shall furnish the pamphlet to subscribers at a very moderate cost. Orders may be left at the Counting Room of the SENTINEL office.

YOUNG MEN'S LYCEUM.—The weekly meetings of this organization are of a very interesting character. We approve of the Lyceum highly. Its members are young men of excellent tastes, (stick a pin there,) as is proved by their sustaining this very society. Perhaps old Grum said something about "bags of wind" when it was mentioned to him, but we'll wager a small jackey men would bother old argument. They oth at these meets we happen to nprovement far met eavors. t our exer mnasia. The es debates, and occasional lecture, for practice. The young gents Milwaukee Lyceum is too well to be let alone. the outsiders will take it to interfere.

THE VALUE OF STEAM FIRE E During the present year, there h forty more fires in Chicago, says the J than last year, but the total loss durin year has been about $300,000 less than t year, and notwithstanding the frequency of fires, the total loss during the year, including insurance, has not exceeded $150,000.—This is a remarkable exhibit, and shows very conclusively the superior advantages and economy of the new Steam Fire Engines. But for these efficient fire extinguishers, and the prompt fire officers, Chicago would doubtless have suffered hundreds of thousands of dollars loss by conflagration during the now closing year, more than she has.

Milwaukee needs a Steam Fire Engine as has been demonstrated repeatedly. Almost every city in the North has taken active measures to secure a number of these machines, and in every instance they have been found invaluable. Let us have one here.

FREE CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT.—Rev. ROBERT PAUL having resigned the charge of this Church, the Wardens and Vestry extended a call to the Rev. J. C. RICHMOND, who has consented to divide his labors between the Church of St. Paul and the Church of the Atonement. Services will be held at the Church of St. Paul as heretofore, and at the Free Church of the Atonement every Sabbath afternoon at 3 o'clock. This is a noble undertaking on the part of Mr. RICHMOND, and it is earnestly to be hoped that his labors may be crowned with the success they so richly deserve.

The offertory of the Church of the Atonement is to be devoted exclusively to the completion of the new Church edifice. Therefore "let your light shine" all the more, for this reason alone.

DRUNKENNESS AND THE EXPENSE OF PUNISHMENT.—Almost daily it will be seen that some poor fellow is brought up before the Municipal Court, fined for getting drunk, and sent to jail for non-payment, and frequently but one in a day. Let us see how much it costs the city and also the county:

Judge's salary per day	$ 8,00
Clerk and assistant	9,00
Writer to the Court	1,00
Fuel, stationery, &c., at least	1,00
Total	$19,00
One half to city and one half to county—	
Making to city	9,00
Jail fees in case of non-payment, generally $10 at least	5,50
Total for city	$14,00
For county	9,00
Add attendance of four Deputy Sheriffs, at $1,50 each	6,00
Total for county	$15,00

So it will be seen that the city pays daily $14,50 and the county $15,00, to punish for drunkenness. Is there no way to lessen the expenses? Why not try these cases in Justice's Court, where it would not cost the city over $1,50 in each case and the county nothing? How long will the tax-payers bear to be taxed for such charges and not exert themselves to arrest the curse of intemperance? Let "Good Templar" tax-payers and all good citizens, and especially the tax-payers in the towns, examine the matter, and see how they are taxed, and exert their influence to stay intemperance.

TEMPERANCE.

DIPTHERIA.—This prevalent disease, which has carried off so many little ones the past season, is spoken of by the N. Y. *Examiner* as follows:

"As the newspapers are full of remedies for this dangerous affection of the throat, some of them very good, and some of them very silly, we will give ours; which we know to be used by some eminent physicians, and which we have never known to fail, if applied early. Diptheria, in its early stages, may be recognized by any person of ordinary capacity, by two marked symptoms; the sensation of a bone or hard substance in the throat, rendering swallowing difficult and painful, and a marked fetor, or unpleasant smell of the breath, the result of its putrefactive tendency. On the appearance of these symptoms, if the patient is old enough to do so, give a piece of gum-camphar, of the size of a marrowfat pea, and let it be retained in the mouth, swallowing slowly the saliva charged with it until it is all gone. In an hour or so give another, and at the end of another hour a third; a fourth will not usually be required, but if the pain and unpleasant breath are not relieved, it may be used two or three times more, at a little longer interval, say two hours.

If the child is young, powder the camphor which can easily be done by adding a drop or two of spirits of alcohol to it, and mix it with an equal quantity of powdered loaf sugar, or better, powdered rock candy, and blow it through a quill or tube into its throat, depressing the tongue with the haft of a spoon. Two or three applications will relieve. Some recommend powdered aloes or pellitory with the camphor, but observance and experience have satisfied us, that the camphor is sufficient alone. It acts probably by its virtue as diffusible stimulant and antiseptic qualities."

DANCING ON SKATES.—We see by the New York papers that the ladies and gentlemen waltz and polk on their skates, at the Central Park. A Miss WILSON is said to be the "star," and it is avowed by the *Herald* that she can double shuffle with her skates on. We hear, too, that LAURA KEENE, not to be behind the season, is about to convert her stage into a pond, and get up an iceberg ballet. Speaking of ponds, reminds us that our enterprising fellow citizen, CALEB WALL, has laid out an artificial pond adjoining his residence, about sixty feet wide, where the ladies of the neighborhood can enjoy these moonlight evenings in a manner that words fail us to express.

We cannot see why there are not more artificial ponds laid out. A few barrels of rain water well frozen, will give a very large crop of enjoyment.

THE WELSH CLUB ELECTION at the Cambrian House, Friday evening, Dec. 21st, resulted as follows:

President—JOHN JAMES.
Vice President—JOHN H. JONES.
Treasurer—JOHN K. EVANS.
Secretary—EVAN R. JONES.
Committee—EVAN WILLIAMS, OWEN PRITCHARD, and RICHARD E. DAVIES.

Speeches were made, endorsing the sentiments of OLD ABE—"Constitution and the Union—harmony and prosperity to all."

JOHN JAMES, Pres't.
E. R. JONES, Sec'y.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Photography is every year playing a more important part in book illustration, and it would seem that the day is not far distant when it will supersede the old methods of embellishment by wood and steel engraving. Among the Christmas books of the season, we notice one called "Sunshine in the Country," a collection of rural poems, interspersed with [illus]trio views. This is an improvement especially for books of travel.

OF POTTAGE.—The proprietor of Gent Saloon, on Market Square, [has] to announce that to-night he [will] rve up to his customers a free lunch, [consis]ng of a dish never before attempted, Pottage, from the identical receipt used [in] time of JACOB and ESAU [which] ACH's band will also be in attendance.

THE YOUNG MEN'S LYCEUM OF MILWAUKEE.—There will be a meeting of the Lyceum this evening at 7 1-2 o'clock, at their hall in BOWMAN'S Block. The subject for discussion is: "*Resolved*, That duties should be imposed upon imports only for the purpose of a revenue." The public are cordially invited to attend.

THE CALICO BALL.—The Calico Ball at Chicago was a success. The nett receipts it is said, exceed $1200, which amount is to be disbursed, through the city ministry, at large, to the city poor. Why cannot we have a Calico Ball in Milwaukee—eh?

BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!—The last and only chance. This Saturday, Dec. 29, at the great Gift Book Sale, No. 163 East Water street. Go and purchase a book for a New Year's gift, and you get a present with it.

THE MINSTRELS.—The negro minstrels at the Academy of Music, give another of their laughter-provoking entertainments this evening. Let all who have the blues attend.—The imitation of the Black Swan is alone worth the price of admission.

THIS Saturday morning at 10 o'clock, WALL will sell plated ware, chewing gum, black tea, carpets, parlor chairs, hall stove, and various other articles.

THE FUNERAL of Mr. BUTLER will take place at one o'clock P. M. Sunday, from the North Presbyterian Church. The friends of the family are invited to be present.

OX TAIL SOUP in the Newhall Exchange at eleven o'clock this day.

THEATRE.—Several members of the Theatrical Company, engaged to play in Milwaukee, arrived here yesterday, the rest are expected to-day. It is intended to open next Tuesday, at the Academy, if possible.

FOR NEW YEARS.—Large luscious, lunkin Monumental Oysters; the only ones direct from Baltimore. Fatted, petted and patted particularly for the customers of "TANGEL." Also poultry, venison, fresh salt water halibut, codfish, striped bass, eels, celery, &c. Monumental Depot on Main Street, near Wisconsin.

dec29k450d2t.

THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE IN THE WEST.—It has become a universal custom with all who desire a fashionable, superior and becoming outfit, to make their selections from the Mammoth House of SPROULE & BENNETT, No. 150 East Water street. This establishment is fast gaining a reputation of keeping none but first class goods—ready-made clothing, as well as every variety of gents' furnishing goods. Their present stock for the winter trade, as well as their prices demanded, cannot fail to please all who call. For the worth of your money in clothing, go to No. 150 East Water street.

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THE UNION IS SAFE, and JAMES HEYN is on hand with his usual supply of unrivalled Confectionery for the holidays. Now is the time to gladden the hearts of the children with a box of these unsurpassed goodies, and at prices that defy competition—25 cts. a pound, or five pounds for $1. Manufactory and sales room on Eighth street, about ten rods south of Fourth Ward School House.

dec22dillja1

LOCAL NOTICES.

TAXES. **TAXES.** TAXES.

I AM PREPARED TO CONTRACT for the payment of Taxes for 1860, at a liberal discount, and ask TAX payers to call upon me.

CITY AND COUNTY ORDERS bought and sold.

SAML. I. BRIDGE,
Under Newhall House, Michigan street.

nov29k370ddi

THE CHRONICLES!

A LOCAL NOVELTY!

WILL BE PUBLISHED BY 1ST OF JANUARY, 1861,

The Chronicles of Milwaukee!

Being sketches of the early history of the town; biographical notices of its prominent citizens and mercantile; Reminiscences of the "Oldest Inhabitants"; Narratives, Letters, &c.

FROM 1818 TO 1860.

With a full account of the Commercial, Manufacturing and Social improvements. Critical notices of the Bar and Clergy. A Review of the City Indebtedness, the Railroad Indebtedness, and a compendium of its present

Geographical and Commercial Advantages.

This is a book which every citizen of Milwaukee is interested in, and should be sent all over the country. It will be published in a style creditable to the city and sold only to subscribers.

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☞ TRY IT.—With these words the stranger put a package of DE LAND & Co.'s Saleratus into Kate's hand, an disappeared. Ever after this memorable day, poor bread, clogy pastry, and sulphurous biscuit were unknown in this family, but the fame of Kate's excellent, pastry, bread, &c., spread over the whole school district, and led many envious people to make the enquiry, "Whose Saleratus do you use?" to which she invariably replied, D. B. DE LAND & Co.'s. It can be purchased from most grocers and store-keepers, and is for sale at wholesale by the manufacturers, at Binghamton, Monroe Co., N. Y., and by the grocers in the cities and villages throughout the country.

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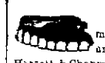

MIXER & FARIES have removed their Dental Rooms to the new and elegant suite of apartments over Hassett & Chapman's new store, on East Water Street, where they will practice Dentistry in all its branches.

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☞ The Cost will be Trifling. ☜

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CONNECTIONS with all lines East. The Wisconsin State Lines run from Milwaukee to La Crosse, Fond du Lac and Waupun, on railroad routes. Also, from Milwaukee to Janesville, Madison, Watertown and Prairie du Chien. Stations at all important intermediate points.

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my13sd'62d1f-1sipp A. WELLER, Agent.

A NEW PRINCIPLE.

WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS.—These instruments are the smallest, lightest, show least, most durable, no rust, and guaranteed to give satisfaction in every instance.

☞ Orders supplied and fitted at 206 East Water Street. J. M. ALLCOTT,

oct18'60d6m Agent for Milwaukee.

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THE SUBSCRIBERS WILL TAKE ILLINOIS MONEY at 100 cents on the dollar (except those Banks which are discredited) in exchange for HARDWARE, IRON and other goods, and DEBTS DUE to us.

JOHN NAZRO & CO.

Milwaukee, Nov. 21, 1860. nov22d1f

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LAND, LOAN & INSURANCE AGENTS,

OFFICE UNDER STATE BANK.

EDW. P. ALLIS. JOHN F. MCGREGOR.

☞ Call for Herrick Allen's Gold Medal Saleratus. Agitate until you get it. If your grocer has not got it, ask him to go to the wholesale Agent get a box, and try it. It is the best in the world. Do not be put off with any other. Use it instead of soda; it is a great deal better. Try it.

At wholesale by LITTELL & BAKER, DUTCHER, SEXTON & Co., and JOHN DIELMAN & Co. my29j706

☞ A large share of the public have long needed a safe and reliable Tonic stimulant. This want is now supplied by ARWOOD'S QUININE TONIC BITTERS, which, as a sustaining stimulant, has no equal. All who have given it a trial say that for dyspepsia, languor, depression of spirits, and kindred evils, it is just what is wanted.

☞ *Families wishing to be furnished* daily, at their residences, with MILK from the celebrated Waukesha Dairies of JAMES DAVIS, can do so by leaving orders at H. W. GEORGE & Co.'s Grocery Store, No. 21 Wisconsin street, Young's Block. dec8tf

READER, have you seen Professor WOOD'S advertisement in our paper? Read it; it will interest you.

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ARCHITECT.

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS FURNISHED, and Buildings superintended on reasonable terms. Office on corner of East Water and Wisconsin streets, in Ludington's Block.

jan12d'62d1y

☞ Read advertisement of LINCOLN'S Commercial College in another column.

MARRIED:

December 25th, at St. John's Church, by Rev. D. KREMER, Mr. J. B. CHANDLER and Miss MARY JANE HOWARD, all of this city.

☞ City papers please copy.

For Sale or Rent.

Pianos to Rent!

ATHN. HEMPSTED'S MUSIC STORE 206 Main Street.

jy24'59d1y

Eastern Exchange For Sale.

DRAFTS, PAYABLE IN BOSTON, IN sums to suit, for sale, corner Wells and West Water street, Room No. 8, UPSTAIRS.

☞ P. S.—Communications through the Post Office will receive prompt attention.

dec16d1tf&16 CHAS. M. CUSHMAN.

NIAGARA HOTEL FOR SALE.

THE ABOVE WELL-KNOWN HOTEL, situated in the Fifth Ward, Milwaukee, on the corner of Hanover and Florida streets, is offered for sale at a great bargain, by the proprietor. The above hotel has been kept for fourteen years by the present owner, and during all that time has done a good paying business, and he now desires to sell because his age and the situation of his family unfit him for attending to the duties incident thereto. The house is near all the principal Railroads leading to and from the city, has ample accommodations for one hundred guests and stable room for fifty horses and ample yard room. The house is well furnished throughout, which furniture will be sold if desired with the house. Terms are easy. Only a portion of the purchase money required to be paid down, the balance can remain on mortgage for a term of years. Any information in regard to this valuable property can be had by calling upon

JOHN ROSEBECK,
nov20k32d1tfaw2t Proprietor.

FOR SALE.

A FARM OF EIGHT HUNDRED ACRES in Town of Eagle, two miles north of Eagle Center. There are three houses and one barn upon it, and will be divided to the purchasers. Address S. PETTIBONE,

nov20k325d1mo Milwaukee.

$1,500.

ANY PERSON HAVING A PIECE OF good productive real estate in Milwaukee, which they would like to exchange for a tract of land 6 miles from the city, (below 35) acres of timber and 3 acres under cultivation, with a house, (beautifully situated on the lake), and $1,300 in cash, will hear of a good opportunity by applying to

dec7k356d1t QUIGG & CLARKE, Under the Newhall House.

PIANOS TO RENT.

TWO SECOND-HAND PIANOS NOW in store, to rent, or will be sold cheap.

E. N. HEMPSTED,
nov17 356 Main street.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE IN Fourth Ward, near Spring Street, contains 8 rooms, good cellar, well, cistern, yard and barn; or would be exchanged for property in Detroit. Enquire at 218 West Water Street. The owner would like to board with occupier. nov17

CITY LAND OFFICE.

VALUABLE STEAM MILL PROPERTY on line of La Crosse & Milwaukee Railroad, I will exchange for good Farming Lands or unincumbered Real Estate in the City of Milwaukee, improved or unimproved. The Mill is doing an extensive business, in a wheat-growing country. There is an eleven acre orchard on said property. The aforesaid property is entirely free from all incumbrances. This property lays on Eastern parties is the reason why it is offered in exchange for property. For further particulars call at my office.

dec12 CALEB WALL.

FOR SALE.

WATER POWER WOOLEN FACTORY, SAW MILL and TANNERY. All new and in good order, with dwelling house and 45 acres of land, being the lower mill at Baraboo, County Seat of Sauk county, Wis. It has a great factory power and is a large property. It came to me cheap in the result of the Union, and as I cannot manage it, I must and will sell cheap and on good terms of payment. W. P. FLANDERS,

Milwaukee, April 13, 1860. apr28'60d1tf

Hats, Caps and Furs.

SOMETHING NEW!

READ IT!!

ONE PRICE AND NO ABATEMENT.

THE SENTINEL.

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY & WEEKLY

RUFUS KING, EDITOR.

SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 29, 1860.

The Impotency of the Government.

There can be no doubt now that a majority of the American people approve of the precedent established by JACKSON, in his energetic measures for the suppression of nullification, in 1833. The supposed distinction between nullification and secession does not exist in reality. In 1833 secession was involved in the issue, and the vigor displayed in the reinforcement of Castle Pinckney by the Executive was applauded everywhere.

In the present crisis, the President has not only declined to perform the plain duty for which he was made an officer, but there is reason to believe he has so paralyzed the power of the Government that *it* can do nothing decisive or promptly. There can be no question now as to what should be done. It is plainly the paramount duty of the Federal Government to maintain its position, *manifest its intention* of doing so—protect its property and enforce its laws.

The officer has a clear path—his instructions are not ambiguous—and he is not expected to pause and make metaphysical distinctions when he should be performing his duty.

The President thinks that a show of force would incite an attack; but it never entered into the mind of this conservator of the National Peace that a show of weakness invites it. The Government relies for the security of its foothold entirely upon the forbearance of a Southern mob. There are no measures for asserting the dignity and rights of the Nation—the officer at the head having ignored the existence of such principles, ever since he became a component part of the Government. Not only, however, does the Executive adopt the most sublime indifference, but, it would seem, that he has actually rendered it impossible for the co-ordinate branch of the Government to do anything decisive. It may seem uncalled for to display at this excited time a military or naval force; but we are not so sure that no occasion may arrive requiring the exertion of force. There are very few who would trust South Carolina and her inflamable populace.

The last number of the Charleston *Mercury* is explicit on this point:

> When the State is out of the Union; when the forts are demanded and refused to be delivered up to those in whom is vested the title of eminent domain, and for whose protection and defence alone they were ceded and built up, and when, the federal government showing a hostile purpose, it shall become necessary and proper for us to obtain possession, then it will be right for the world and black republicanism to expect that the State, by her authorities, will move in the premises. The people will obey the call for war, and take the forts. The excitement here is a deep, calm feeling, very different from the excitement of a mob, and leading to different and far greater results. This is no child's play. It is not the uproar of school-boys plashing water in mischief; it is the quiet tread of Cæsar's force crossing the Rubicon.
>
> For the hoary trickster and humbug, who has just retired from the Cabinet because war is not made on South Carolina, we have only to say that his present imbecility equals his past treachery to this southern land; he is early absent from the President's councils, his administration might have been more successful.

From this we may infer that there may yet be need of the Federal arm to vindicate the rights and honor of the more modest States of the Union.

But where is the strong arm of the government? As the New York *Tribune* says: "If it had been planned beforehand that the government, in this emergency, should be without power to enforce its authority, the object could not have been more effectually accomplished."

The Army and Navy of the United States are so disposed, at this juncture, that it would be impossible to call any part into service on the Atlantic coast.

So that whatever may take place within the next month the United States have no power to meet it, because the President has rendered the forcible execution of the Federal laws (which he has not the will to execute) impossible.

Changing the Tune.

The Politicians of Mississippi having for many months, in the presence of their negroes, proclaimed that LINCOLN was an Abolitionist, and HAMLIN "a free nigger," are alarmed at the result of their own falsehoods, and now propose to teach the negro another lesson. The Panola (Miss.) *Star* says:

> We wish to suggest the propriety of all slave owners taking some pains to correct a very false impression now prevailing among the negroes about the election of Lincoln. It is generally believed by our slaves that they were to be free if Lincoln was elected, or at least they think somehow or other that they are to be benefitted by his election. We do not recommend it, but suggest for the consideration of the better judgment of our fellow citizens whether it would not be best to tell them that the election of Lincoln had nothing in the world to do with them or their freedom, but has reference to the question of making new slave States; that nothing has been done, or will be done, to change their condition, by Mr. Lincoln or anybody else, and that all the talk they hear about the slavery question cannot, in any way, free them.'

The query is, however, whether having lied to them once, the negroes will now believe them. They will undoubtedly find it harder to undo one falsehood than to utter it.

WHAT HE SWORE TO.—The new Governor of South Carolina is Mr. FRANCIS W. PICKENS, of Edgefield. He has been a Congressman, and has lately retired from the Russian mission. He is called a moderate man in South Carolina, and his election was a defeat of the RHETT clique. Here is the oath he took the other day:

> I do swear (or affirm) that I am duly qualified, according to the constitution of this State, to exercise the office to which I have been appointed, and will, to the best of my abilities, discharge the duties thereof, and preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the State, *and of the United States*.

CIRCUS COMPANY ON A GRAND SCALE.—A company has been organized in California on a grand scale. They have purchased the bark *Ionia*, of 500 tons, and are going on a five years cruise to the Sandwich Islands, South America, China, Japan, East and West Indies, Great Britain, winding up at New York.

GUILTY.—The verdict in the case of MARY JOHNSON, for burning the mill of Messrs. CLINTON, of Bear Creek, Waupaca County, was guilty; sentenced to five years in the State Prison.

COCKADES.—A wandering Disunionist from Yazoo, Miss., with a cockade, somewhat less in size than a saucer, on his hat, visited Mr. Lincoln at his rooms on Wednesday, and was courteously received. From the fellow's appearance, when he slunk out of Mr. Lincoln's presence, we are sure that he had a meaner opinion of himself than when he went in, though not a word was said which had the remotest reference to his impudence or treason. His cockade was the cause of much excitement in Springfield; but beyond a few pointed questions addressed to him, he was not made aware of the disguised he provoked.—*Chicago Tribune.*

A ST. PETERSBURG LETTER states that the decree emancipating the Russian peasants, has been signed by the Emperor Alexander, and that it is expected to be promulgated on the 1st of January. Various rumors were in circulation respecting the essential character of this great reform, but nothing certain had transpired, except the important fact the personal liberty of the serf is formally stipulated.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A deep impression was made on the public mind yesterday morning by the announcement of the sudden death Dr. Macnish. The Dr. had been out the previous days in his usual health, but was violently attacked by his distressing malady (spasmodic affection of the spine,) on Tuesday evening, and died about nine o'clock next morning.—*Berlin Courant.*

THE PEN OF MACAULAY, it is said, does not survive him. The hope that some posthumous volumes of his great history would be given to the public, is to be disappointed. The North British Review states that but little of the history has been left in a state which will allow of its publication.

The Constitution—Power of Congress.

For the Daily Sentinel.

In the previous number published in the *Daily Wisconsin*, I have discussed the question relative to the power of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, and the conditions upon which such power should be exercised—also the right of the slave States in reference to the rendition of their slaves that may escape into the free States—and also proven, as I believe, the right of Congress to legislate for Territories. This brings us down to the point of time, in the history of the slavery question, which gives Congress the right to exercise all its constitutional power, to prevent its further extension, without violating any rights intended to be *vested* in any State or the citizens thereof, by virtue of the Constitution. This naturally involves two questions: *First*, whether slavery is right and justifiable by the laws of God and the principles of the Christian religion, and if so, *Secondly*, whether the general welfare and prosperity of the country will be promoted by such extension. Upon the first branch of the subject I remark that although slavery existed at the formation of the Government, without the fault of either the South or North, *that* of itself gives no right or authority to extend or even continue it, if it be wrong. The slaveholding States, feeling their great responsibility, and being pressed by the public sentiment of the country and the whole world, upon this question, have by little and little brought themselves to believe that slavery is a divine institution, and consequently they are justified, not only in maintaining it in the States in which it now exists, but in extending it, and making it national. This, in fact, is the only way slavery or its extension can be justified. For if it be wrong, it should be abandoned.

This doctrine has its advocates North, as well as South. It has lately been fully discussed in a Christian journal published in the city of New York, called *The Churchman*, "devoted to the united interests of the Gospel and the Church," which has for its motto, "The Church of the living God, the pillar and the ground of the truth." The articles start out upon the following hypothesis: "We begin by saying that from the inherent characteristics of the negro race we deduce the fact that the black man is intended, by God, to be the servants of the white man, as much as children are intended by nature to be subject to and dependent on their natural guardians; that the natives of Africa are no more able, by a spontaneous effort, to raise themselves from their debased social, moral and religious condition than a newly born infant is capable of supplying itself with food and raiment without the care of its parents; that every Christian man must recognize the responsibility which God's providence has laid upon the superior race, to provide for the wants, both temporal and eternal, of the inferior one; that to accomplish this end the white race must exercise a certain amount of control and authority over the black; and that as a natural sequence, negro slavery in some form or other, is part of the harmonious system established by God for man's governance." In another part of the article it calls it "a God-ordained institution." In the first place, the premises of the foregoing propositions are not correct; they are exaggerated and false.—But ev en admitting the truth of them, what a presumptuous, not to say impious, sequence! Slavery a part of the harmonious system established by God for man's governance!

Oh, foolish Galatians, (Gothmiates,) who hath bewitched you, that ye should not obey the truth. God has indeed laid great responsibility upon every Christian man, who has the ability to provide for the wants, both temporal and eternal, of the poor, the ignorant, and unfortunate of the human race, but he has not anywhere, in my judgment, established any such harmonious system, as you speak of. Such a system is at war with God's attributes. God, who was made flesh, and dwelt among us, sinful men, who took upon him our nature and suffered death on the cross to redeem us from the *bondage* of sin and eternal death, never can have established such a harmonious system of bondage, to enable Christians to enslave him for whom Christ died, in order to lead him to Heaven, bound hand and foot. It appears to me that your sequence does not follow from the premises. The sequence which would seem naturally to flow therefrom, is this. Therefore it is the imperative duty of the Christian and superior race, to send the Bible and good Christian ministers among the poor African race, to teach them the way to heaven. If they are capable of learning their duty, of being elevated in their moral condition and Christianized in a state of bondage, they certainly must be in a state of freedom. The author of these articles in the *Churchman*, having established, in his estimation, that slavery is "a God-ordained institution," then proceeds to say "that labor is necessary to civilization; that negroes will not work unless coerced; and therefore the white and superior race must make them work. Hence they must be reduced to a state of slavery to accomplish that end." The author of the article further says: "In common with every Christian slaveholder, we see and lament that the institution of slavery, like other God-ordained institutions, is liable to abuse." In number *three*, the writer says: "We have been taken to task in a communication addressed to the *Day Book*, which alleges that a clearer case in favor of slavery, might have been made out from the Bible, and especially from St. Paul's epistle to Philemon."—Granting that such is the case, the *Churchman* continues: "We do not see that perfectly independent, but equally conclusive argument is therefore to be ignored. It must be remembered that all men do not admit the authority of the Bible."

Does the author mean to say that he has pursued his inductive method of argument, for the reason that he does not believe in the authority of the Bible? That is clearly the inference, which is somewhat unfortunate. Such an important fact ought not to have been left in doubt.

The writer further says: "They (the slaves) must continue in a state of *forced servitude* to the whites, and must be owned and possessed by the latter as *property*."—The writer holds to whipping the negroes into a sense of duty. He says: "His nerves are so arranged that he in particularly insensible to bodily pain; that a whipping which would be considered very severe, if applied to a white man, might actually be requisite to rouse up a negro to a proper point of energy;" that "his veneration is so strong that he must exercise it upon some object, and he is disposed to set a higher value upon others than himself; that he is very obtuse to mental pain; that the most effectual way of controlling him is to appeal to his religious sensibilities; unless, however, his religion is directed by the *Church*, he runs into the extremes of fanaticism, and under the direction of sectarian teachers, he becomes, to all intents and purposes, a wild man in his religion." "It is therefore of the very greatest importance that he should be brought under the influence and authority of the *Church*." That the religious faculty is one by which the negro can be governed with the greatest *good* to himself, and *profit* to his master. That the ritualistic service of the Church is peculiarly adapted to the wants of the black man, and it will be found, on inquiry that the most successful plantations in the Southern States of the Union, are those on which the Church system is most fully carried out." The author then proceeds to speak of the utility. He says: "the interests of civilization and of Christianity depend, to a large extent, *financially* upon cotton. The white man cannot cultivate cotton; that England can't exist without it; that the black man will not cultivate it unless he is coerced, consequently the abolition of negro servitude, in the Southern States, would ruin England, retard the growth of our own country, *take millions of dollars out of the hands of the Church and delay civilization all over the world.*" Surprising philanthropy! "The Church of the living God, the pillow and ground of the truth" in connection with Southern slaveholders, propose to work out of the black race, by coercion, by stripes well laid on the naked back millions of dollars to promote christianity and civilization! I am led to exclaim "tantane animis celestibus irae."

The foregoing analysis presents fairly the main scope of the argument in the four numbers which appeared in the *Churchman*, from which the following conclusions may fairly be drawn: That slavery is a divine institution; that it is ordained of God; that the black man must be the slave of the white and owned by the latter as property; that cotton can't be raised without slave labor, and the world cannot be christianized without cotton; that the black man will not work without he is coerced; that there can be no civilization without labor; that therefore it follows that the white race must have absolute control over the black, both physically and mentally; that it would be heathenish to allow a black man to sing a Methodist revival hymn, or belong to any other church, (I ask pardon) or any other association of Christians than the high church; that in such an event they would go mad and become to all interests and purposes wild men in their religion; that the black man is insensible to pain, and that it is foolish sentamentalism to suppose he can be flogged so as to make him feel it; that he must worship God through his master, and finally that if the Southern slaveholders will build churches and bring their slaves under their ritualistic service, it will be much for their pecuniary benefit, and that, in that event, the church will, on its part, maintain that slavery is a divine institution, and thus, by the millions to be saved by the production of cotton by slave labor, connected with the ritualistic service and influence of the church; the whole world can ultimately be civilized and christianized. It is but fair, however, to remark that the author of the article in the *Churchman* holds that the utilitarian argument goes for nothing unless he has first established that slavery is "a God-ordained institution," which we deny.

If the history of the creation, as contained in the Bible, be true, which, I take for granted, will be admitted, then all mankind must have sprung from Adam and Eve, and we are all, in one sense, brothers of the same human family, entitled alike to the enjoyment of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; and no one but the Creator, has a right to deprive us of those privileges. We may forfeit them, it is true, by a violation of the laws, so as to justify the government in depriving us of our *liberty*. "God created man in his own image; male and female, created he them, and he gave them domain over the fish of the sea and over the fowls of the air, and over the cattle, and over all the earth, and over every creeping thing that creepeth upon the earth." I cannot find any other grant of power to Adam except the above. I can find no grant of power from God to Adam, giving him domain over any portion of the human race, that might be born in process of time and become inhabitants of the earth. And I infer from hence that God never designed that any such *absolute* power as was given Adam over the rest of creation, should be exercised by him over any portion of the human race, else he would have made it known to Adam. God's works were perfect, and all pronounced very good. I don't believe he left anything for the politicians to fix up after him, to suit their own notions, or that man can add anything to the *harmonious system* of God's government. "God has made of one blood all the nations that dwell on the earth." Now, slavery gives the master the absolute right over the slave. It controls his labors to suit the convenience and caprice of the master—allows the master to make such compensation as he sees fit to bestow. The master has a right to flog the slave into obedience to his will, and coerce him against his own will. And as slavery cannot exist where intelligence is generally diffused, it allows the master, and he must of necessity be his own judge, of how much knowledge his slave shall acquire, the kind of knowledge, and the mode and manner of such acquisition. In short, it takes from the slave all free agency, and makes him a machine to do his master's will.

This is a violation of God's laws, for God has created man a free agent, with power to choose between right and wrong, and it is because we voluntarily choose the wrong that subjects us to punishment. God has no where made any distinction as to the color, and if we have a right to enslave the black man, I see no good reason why we may not, upon the same principle, enslave the white. Go into that poor white family, see the children half clothed and half fed, and growing up in ignorance; the father is perhaps improvident; spends all he earns for rum; the wife and mother struggles on; she loves her children, but cannot provide for them. Why not make slaves of these children. Everyone would admit that their condition would be improved. If they were fortunate enough to get a kind master, they would not be overworked, would be well fed and well cared for. It would be for the interest of the master to take good care of them in order to get more work out of them. And if you can enslave the children of such a family, you may of the next, if you have the physical power to do it, and so you may go up on your sliding scale as far as your judgment shall dictate, until you reach the families of the wealthy. But God has made the same world for the poor and the rich, and is no respector of persons. Who hath made thee a judge? Hear what God says: "For the poor shall never cease out of the land; therefore I command thee, saying, thou shalt open thine hand wide unto thy brother, to thy poor and to thy needy in the land." This does not correspond with the principles of slavery. God has established the conjugal relation and says: "What God hath joined together let no man put asunder." Is slavery consistent with such a relation? The parental and filial affections are established by God. Is slavery consistent with such relations! Let the weepings of the mother and the cries of the poor children, who have been stolen or taken away by force and separated from those they love, from their homes, from the scenes of their childhood, and sold into bondage to drag out a miserable life without the hope of release, answer! This is no exaggeration and surely it does not correspond with the precepts of the Bible. Hear! "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself, and all things whatsoever ye would that others should do unto you, do ye even so unto them."

S.

A Great Medicine for Females.

Hundreds of stimulants have been invented and sold, purportidg to be specific in the various diseases and derangements to which the delicate form of woman render her subject. The result of all these stimulant has been to impart *momentary activity* to the *nervous system*, and false vigor to the *muscles*; but this relief has been succeeded by a depression and prostration greater than ever before; and the repeated attempts of invalids to build themselves up by these *false remedies*, have finally resulted in destroying what little organization was left. But in using "*Boerhave's Holland Bitters*" you will find no such disastrous results. It is a purely vegetable compound, prepared on strictly scientific principles, after the manner of the celebrated Holland Professor, BOERHAVE. Under its influence, every nerve and muscle receives new strength and vigor, appetite and sleep return, and finally perfect health. See advertisement in another column. dec13sdodlmo.

Groceries and Provisions.

N. G. BISHOP,
No. 205 East Water Street, Mil.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
Groceries & Provisions,
GREEN AND DRIED FRUITS,
WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE, &c

WOULD INVITE THE ATTENTION of Families and Country Merchants to the large stock of goods in the above line, which he is just receiving from the East, and which he offers for sale, at the Old Stand, FOR CASH, at prices as low as those of any other establishment in the trade.

TEAS—Best in the market. Oolong, English Breakfast, Imperial, Young Hyson, &c., &c.

COFFEES—Java, Rio, Laguira, &c., &c.

SPICES—Cloves, Nutmegs, Pimento, Cassia, Ginger and mixed.

Oysters, Lobsters, No. 1's, &c.

CAN FRUITS—Peaches, Plums, Pine Apples, Tomatoes, &c., &c.

SAUCES—Worcestershire, Soltana, Anchovy, Catsup, Oysters, &c.

MUSTARD—French and English Mustard.

FOR PUDDINGS—Tapioca, Sago, Farina, Corn Starch.

FANCY SOAP—Honey, Dr. Windsor, Almond, Transparent and Variegated.

CONFECTIONERY and NUTS of all kinds.

WOODEN and WILLOW WARE of every variety.

BIRD CAGES—Plain and Fancy, from thirty-one cents to $7. With every other article in this line of business.

☞ The public are respectfully invited to give him a call, and they may feel assured he will offer them goods and prices which cannot fail to give entire satisfaction; and to country merchants he would say that it will pay them to examine before purchasing elsewhere, and you will find it for your interest.

Milwaukee, Oct. 25, 1860. oct26d&w3m

The World Moves Rapidly,
And is developing something new
EVERY DAY!
AND WE INTEND TO KEEP RIGHT Abreast with the times, even in this progressive age. One feature how, and which has been developed within the last six months, and is not true of individual firms, but a public benefit, is that

HUNN & CROSBY
Keep the largest and best selected stock of
FAMILY GROCERIES
In the City. It is probably useless for us to mention that we are not to be undersold, such being the case, we merely make a notice of it. To those who want something nice to "nibble" on during the holidays, we would say you want to

Come Around and See Us!
You will find ours
THE ONLY STOCK IN THE CITY
From which you can
SELECT CHOICE GOODS!
oct10d&3 1 w3mWly HUNN & CROSBY.

LEDYARD'S
GROCERY STORE!
AT
161 EAST WATER ST., MIL.,
Is filled with the choicest Stock of
FINE GROCERIES!
EVER OFFERED FOR SALE IN MILwaukee, and at prices as low as can be obtained in the city.
Call at LEDYARD'S if you wish to purchase
Fine Wines, Champagnes,
Choice Liquors, Cigars,
Sauces, Pickles, Condiments,
CHOICE GROCERIES.
Butter, Cheese, Lard, Hams, Eggs, Fish, &c., &c., or anything in the Grocery line.
☞ Agent in this city for the Prince Imperial Champagne.
☞ Dr. Pierce's Morning Call and Choice Liquors.
J. J. Reed's Celebrated Ales, &c., &c.
☞ Always on hand the CELEBRATED MONUMENT OYSTERS. nov29

GROCERIES!
I HAVE NOW IN STORE A COMPLETE assortment of choice Family Groceries, and respectfully invite the citizens of Milwaukee and vicinity to give me a call. I assure them that I will sell goods as cheap as the cheapest, at wholesale or retail.
H. G. LIVINGSTON,
dec6 1d&3m 14 Spring, cor. West Water street.

500 BARRELS "ROCHESTER, N. Y. State, Winter Apples," in prime order. For sale by H. G. LIVINGSTON,
dec6 1d&3m 14 Spring, cor. West Water street.

3,000 TWO AND THREE BUSHELS Grain Bags. For sale by H. G. LIVINGSTON,
dec6 1d&3m 14 Spring, cor. West Water street.

100 BARRELS FINE SALT; 50 BBLS. Rock Salt. For sale by H. G. LIVINGSTON,
dec6 1d&3m 14 Spring, cor. West Water street.

New York Advertisements.

From S. M. Pettingill's Agency.

Commission, Real Estate Office,
AND
Exchange Brokers,
83 CEDAR ST., NEW YORK.
Real Estate Bought, Sold and Exchanged. Bonds and Mortgages Negotiated.
JEROLIMAN & BOYD.

WESTERN LANDS.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO the disposal of Western Lands, either for cash, exchanged for Merchandize, or other property.
nov28 1d&3m

From W. H. Mumford's Agency

RICHARDSON'S
IRISH LINENS,
DAMASKS, DIAPERS, &C.
CONSUMERS OF RICHARDSON'S LINENS, and those desirous of obtaining the GENUINE GOODS, should see that the articles they purchase are sealed with the full name of the firm,
J. N. RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN,
as a guarantee of the soundness and durability of the Goods.
This caution is rendered essentially necessary, as large quantities of inferior and defective Linens are prepared, sealed with the name of RICHARDSON, by irresponsible persons, who, regardless of the injury thus inflicted alike on the American consumer and the manufacturers of the genuine goods, will most readily counterfeit a brand so favorably known, unless purchasers can be impressed with Goods of a worthless character.
J. HOLLOWAY & J. B. LOUCH, Agents,
sep19d&3m 8 Reade Street, New York.

Fuel, Lumber, &c.

CASH COAL YARD!
C. DUDLEY, AGENT,
IS NOW RECEIVING AND WILL KEEP constantly on hand for sale by the TON OR CARGO, the following kinds of Coal, of the very best quality and
LOW PRICES!
Delivered in any part of the city or the cars, at short notice. All Coal sold at this Yard warranted full weight and best quality.
LEHIGH PREPARED COAL,
LEHIGH LUMP COAL,
SCRANTON PREPARED COAL,
SCRANTON LUMP COAL,
LACKAWANA PREPARED COAL,
LACKAWANA LUMP COAL,
PITTSTON PREPARED COAL,
PITTSTON LUMP COAL,
BLOSSBURGH COAL,
PITTSBURGH COAL,
ERIE AND CLEVELAND
Constantly on hand. Wood sawn or unsawed to customers,
AT LOW PRICES,
Delivered to any part of the city, or on the cars, short notice. All Coal sold here warranted weight, and of the best quality.
All large consumers and dealers wishing to Bituminous Coal by the cargo, for steam and smith purposes, please give us a call. We will at Cleveland prices, delivered on board vessels, boat and chute, per Steam and Blacksmith Coal in the market. Being proprietors of an extensive Coal mine, and receiving fresh Coals daily at Cleveland, are prepared to sell as low as anybody.
☞ Yard, end of Spring street, West Water street, corner of Oneida and River Streets, Milwaukee, Wis.
aug22d&3dly

PRINTING INKS!

New Haven Printing Ink Mills,
NEW HAVEN, CONN.
S. H. KEELER & SON,
PROPRIETORS.
Have always on hand and offer for sale at the lowest prices, a large assortment of
NEWS, BOOK AND JOB INK,
WHICH THEY GUARANTEE EQUAL to any in the market, and inferior to none. These Inks have been long and favorably known in the principal Eastern and Southern printing offices, *and in no case have they failed to give satisfaction.*
ORDERS WILL RECEIVE OUR PROMPTEST ATTENTION.
We call attention to the following list of prices:
S. H. KEELER & SON,
12 *ARTIZAN STREET, NEW HAVEN, CONN.*
NEWS INK from..... 10 to 25 cts
BOOK INK from..... 20 to 50 "
CARD INK from..... 31,00 to 50,00
RED, BLUE, GREEN, AND OTHER COLORS, GOLD SIZE, POSTER INKS, &c., &c.
nov28 1d&3m

CITY LAND OFFICE.
SIX THOUSAND ACRES OF DEEDED Farming Land in the State of Wisconsin—Lands selected and entered several years ago.
I am authorized by the owner to sell said lands at an low price, and on such terms that any one, who has any power of "Go Ahead," can secure for himself and family a home. Where the purchaser is dependent on the farmer. Of all occupations to create love and love for our country, agriculture is the best. It makes the owner feel free, and makes a fuller and freer independent life. It is less exposed to temptation. If the multitudes who are hard run in the cities would leave this and other great cities and occupy and improve the thousands of acres of fine land in our country, for unimproved, it would greatly enhance individual happiness and public good. Try it, ye starved ones—if you are disappointed, I am no prophet.
Call at my Land Office, and inquire about the lands I have for sale.
CALEB WALL,
General Agent of Milwaukee.

Books and Stationery.

ESTABLISHED IN 1847.
H. NIEDECKEN & CO.,
No. 215 East Water St., Mil.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Paper & Stationery Warehouse
HAVE JUST RECEIVED A NEW AND large stock of Goods. Please call and examine our new stock of every variety of
PAPER,
Which we have had chances to buy at EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES, and which we therefore are enabled to, and will sell, lower, than they ever have been sold at here before.
One Million Envelopes at New York prices.
STATIONERY of every description, at prices that defy competition. That first-class
BOOKBINDERY,
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTORY,
And Ruling Establishment,
Of ours, which is so well and favorably known all over the State, is in a flourishing condition, under the super-intendence of that King of Rulers and Binders, EDWARD QUINN, and stands ever ready to do any kind of work in that line, BETTER and CHEAPER than any other Bindery in the State.
N. B.—Just received—A new patent P. O. Seal for $1,25. A new and of Reference Files, very practicable. sep28d&3m

H. C. BRADLEY & CO.,
Rag and Paper Dealers,
WAREHOUSE, NO. 6 REES' BLOCK,
MILWAUKEE, WIS.
H. C. BRADLEY. HARRISON HANFORD & CO.
feb18d1y&25

The 7th Volume
—OF—
THE WISCONSIN REPORTS,
CAN BE FOUND AT
S. C. WEST'S.
ALSO THE BEST ASSORTMENT OF Law Blanks, Blank Books, Stationery, &c.—Lawyers will do well to call.
☞ Stock of WALL PAPER is the
Largest in the City.
S. C. WEST,
dec22 1d29dly 165 East Water st., Milwaukie

HARRISON HANFORD & CO.,
PAPER DEALERS,
NO. 1 WISCONSIN STREET,
MILWAUKEE.....Dec8sed1v1.....WISCONSIN

Hardware, Stoves, &c.

JOHN NAZRO & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Hardware, Iron, Steel, Nails,
ROPE & TIN PLATE,
Nazro's Building, 121, 123 & 125 E. Water St., Milwaukee, Wis.
TERMS CASH.
WE HAVE ON HAND A LARGE AND well selected stock of Goods and shall be receiving during the season, additions to the same. Having adopted the CASH SYSTEM, we shall sell all Goods, either at WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, at the very lowest prices we can afford.

SLEIGH BELLS.
JUST RECEIVED, A LARGE ASSORTment common and fancy Sleigh Bells, which we will sell very cheap JOHN NAZRO & CO.

Coal Hods, Fire Fenders, Coal Shovels,
ASH SHIFTERS, FIRE CARRIERS, & Shovels and Tongs, Pokers, Fire Iron Stands, Blower Stands and many other housekeeping goods of which we have a large variety, and our prices are always low. JOHN NAZRO & CO.

SKATES, SKATES, SKATES.
WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED BY American Express, the finest assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Skat s ever brought to the city, many of which are elegant styles. Call and exam ne them. JOHN NAZRO & CO.

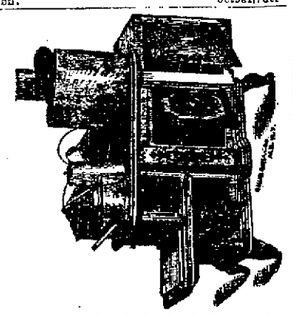
SOAP STONE GRIDDLES.
A FRESH SUPPLY RECEIVED THIS day. No good housekeeper can do without one. Come and "capture" one at once.
dec21 JOHN NAZRO & CO.

OYSTER BROILERS.
WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A FEW of the above, and they are the only article made with which oysters can be broiled nicely for sale by JOHN NAZRO & CO.

Table and Dessert Cutlery.
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF IVORY Handled Cutlery, Common and Plated Blades, Plated spoons and Forks of Rogers Bros Manufacture, Stand, Bread and Butcher Knives, Carvers and Steels, Saw Knives, a very fine assortment.
JOHN NAZRO & CO.

Fine Polished Steel Fire Irons.
WE HAVE ON HAND A GOOD AS-sortment of the above goods at prices from $1,50 to $6,50 per set.
JOHN NAZRO & CO.

FAIRBANKS' SCALE WAREHOUSE,
89 *and* 91 *EAST WATER ST., MIL.*
WE KEEP HERE EVERY VARIETY of SCALES manufactured by us, and sell them at the same price that we do in New York and Boston. oct25d17d1f



AMONG THE GREAT DISCOVERIES of the past few years, there have been none of greater importance to the world than the DOUBLE RADIATING SIDE PLUS and CONDENSING GUIDE INONS as applied to the
Battle Ground Cooking Stove.
Any persons wishing to satisfy themselves of the superiority of this Stove over all others, have only to call and see the list of names of those who are using it. I have for sale every variety of Parlor, Office, Store and Shop Stoves. And am also Agents for the sale of the
Steward Cooking Stove.
oct25d17d1f L. BONNELL, 89 & 91 East Water Street.

"Fairbanks' Scale Wo[rks]

91 [every kind of] SKA[LES]

Insurance.

THE OLD HARTFORD
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
HARTFORD, CONN.
Capital & Surplus, - $890,906 81.
THE OLDEST OF THE HARTFORD INSURANCE COMPANIES.
Incorporated in 1810.
IT HAS STOOD AS FIRM AS A ROCK through the vicissitudes of fifty years, and with ample capital and resources, and with enlarged experience, offers to the public reliable indemnity against Loss by Fire.
Attention is called to the following summary of its TEN HUNDREDTH Semi-Annual Statement of May 1st, 1860:

ASSETS.

Cash	$142,503 44
Loans on Collaterals	54 175 00
Real Estate	15,000 00
Bank Stocks	617,342 60
Other Stocks and Bonds	126,435 00
Total assets	$955,764 63

LIABILITIES.

Unadjusted Losses, estimated	$64,347 72

OFFICERS.
H. HUNTINGTON, President.
T. G. ALLYN, Secretary.
D. ALEXANDER, Gen'l Ag't, Columbus, Ohio
JOHN F. MCGREGOR, State Agent, Milwaukee, Wis.
☞ For insurance in Milwaukee and vicinity apply to ALLIS & McGREGOR. oct3

UNITED STATES
MARINE AND FIRE INS. CO.,
Capital $166,666 66—Surplus $15,111 81.
OFFICE—Under MITCHELL'S BANK, corner East Water and Michigan streets.
MILWAUKEE, - - - WISCONSIN.

DIRECTORS.

J. A. Hefkenstein,	E. Sanderson,
Samuel Hale,	Morez Kneeland,
G. D. Dousman,	H. L. Palmer,
S. S. Daggett,	Daniel Wells, Jr.,
	Solomon Adler.

J. A. HEFKENSTEIN, President.
G. D. DOUSMAN, Vice President.
W. T. PALMER, Secretary.
S. S. DAGGETT, Treasurer. mar7

North-Western Insurance Comp'y,
CITY OF OSWEGO, N. Y.
Milwaukee Office, No. 6 Newhall House, Michigan Street.
FIRE AND INLAND MARINE.
INCORPORATED 1832.
Cash Capital, $150,000; Surplus, $178,548.
Cost of Re-Insuring existing risks..... $60,800 00
Leaving a Net Surplus of..... 117,748 00
Losses paid by the Company since 1833..... 4,761,708 00
Forty-two Dividends paid to the Stockholders..... 855,450 00
JAMES PLATT, President.
S. B. LUDLOW, Secretary.
JOHN WHITE, Agent,
Office No. 8 Newhall House, Michigan st.
fe9 12h85d1y

MILWAUKEE MUTUAL
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE, NOS. 2 & 4 MARTIN'S BLOCK,
(Second Floor.)
CAPITAL 100,000 DOLLARS.
THE OLDEST COMPANY IN THIS State, unsurpassed for safety, and unequalled in cheapness by any Company in the State.
DIRECTORS.

E. S. DAGGETT	E. D. HOLTON,
E. CRAMER,	G. BARRY,
H. L. PALMER,	J. R. MARTIN,
AUG. GRELLING,	HENRY PAGE,
	J. H. VAN DYKE.

E. S. DAGGETT, President.
J. R. MARTIN, Vice Pres't.
P. B. HILL, Secretary. W. L. SKINNER, Office Agent.
jan16

Liverpool and London
FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE CO.
Stockholders Personally Liable for all Losses.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL..... $10,000,000
INVESTED FUNDS..... 6,000,000
YEARLY INCOME OVER..... 2,000,000
INVESTED IN THE UNITED STATES OVER 1,000,000
Office, No. 56 Wall Street, New York.
DIRECTORS IN THE UNITED STATES.
James Brown, Esq., Ch'n, Francis Cottinet, Dp. Ch.
Ed. F. Sandprson, Esq., Joseph Gaillard, Jr., Esq.,
William J. Wetmore, Esq., Edward M. Archbald, Esq.,
Alex Hamilton, Jr., Esq., Henry Grinnel, Esq.
Eugene Dutilh, Esq.
ALFRED PELL, Resident Secretary.
ALEX. HAMMILTON, Jr., Counsel for the Company.
ROBERT ELIOT, Agent, Milwaukee.
EDWARD P. ALLIS. JOHN F. MCGREGOR.
☞ Office at the M. & M. R. R. Depot.
dec20d1y

The Park Fire Insurance Company
—OF—
INCORPORATED IN 1853.
CASH CAPITAL,..... $200,000 00
SURPLUS, July 1, 1859..... 86,029 99
OFFICE—257 BROADWAY & 50 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
THIS COMPANY INSURES BUILDings, Merchandize, Ships and their Cargoes in Port, Household Furniture, and Personal Property generally, against Loss or Damage by Fire.
JOSIAH W. BAKER, President.
WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.
O. ALEXANDER, Agent,
Newhall Block, corner Michigan and Main sts.
GEO. BAKER, Gen'l Agent, Milwaukee.
sep18d&3m

Clothing, &c.

NEW STORE!
NEW GOODS.
JUST RECEIVED.
A FULL AND
COMPLETE
ASSORTMENT
OF
[illegible]S and
[illegible]STINGS,
[illegible]RADE
of
Goods!!
WOODS,
[illegible]ORITE ARTIST,
IS AT
[illegible]TON'S,
[illegible]ISCONSIN STREET,
[illegible]ity
CITY CASH STORE.

Clothing at Wholesale and Retail.
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTings.
Tailors' Trimmings at very low prices for Cash.
JAMES A. SWAIN,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
193 East Water St., Martin's Block
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.
ap15d1dly

THE TOM THUMB!!
AT WHOLESALE & RETAIL
I TAKE THIS METHOD OF RESPECTfully informing the citizens of Milwaukee that I have opened a Branch of my
ST. LOUIS TOM THUMB
Boys' Clothing Store,
At 221 East Water Street,
Known as the EMPIRE BLOCK. As I have come here for the express purpose of doing business, I earnestly solicit a call, as I feel assured it will be to our mutual advantage—as you will get cheap and reliable Goods and I shall get some cash.
Independent of my Boys' Clothing, I shall keep a full assortment of
GENTLEMEN'S
Clothing and Furnishing Goods.
☞ Remember the TOM THUMB, 221 East Water street. HENRY MYERS, Agent.
oct31 1m20d2m

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.
OFFICE OF THE TREASURER OF THE CITY OF MILWAUKEE, Dec. 15, 1860.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL interested, that the Tax list of the City of Milwaukee in

Special Notices.

THE NEW AMERICAN WATCH!
Made at Waltham, Mass.

IN ORDER TO MEET THE REQUIREMENTS of gentlemen who prefer a thinner Watch than those usually made by us, we have lately issued a new style of Watch on the three-quarter-plate model, especially designed for this purpose.

In establishing this new series, it has also been our design to produce a Watch in every way superior to the best and highest priced products of the most reputable of English and Swiss manufacturers; and no labor or expense has been spared to this end.

In all respects of fine and durable material, of external and internal finish, of accurate compensation and adjustment, of mathematically just proportions, and of *practical results*, our new three-quarter plate Watch challenges comparison with any in the world.

The following named gentlemen may be referred to in relation to these Watches:

Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, Me., John G. Saxe, Vermont.
N. P. Willis, New York, Hon. N. P. Banks, Mass.
Horace Greeley, Frank Leslie,
Cyrus W. Field, New York, Wm. H. Cary, N. York,
Paul Morphy, New Orleans, Norman Ward, Wis.
Dr. J. Marion Sims, Prof. Bartlett, West Pt.
Lieut. H. A. Wise, U.S.N., Col. W. J. Hardee, U.S.A.
S. I. Prime, D.D., Wall St's, Wilson G. Hunt, N. York,
Gen. G. P. Morris, N. York, Peter Cooper, N. York.

CAUTION.—As our Watch is now extensively counterfeited by foreign manufacturers, we have to inform the public that no watch is of our production which is unaccompanied by a certificate of genuineness, bearing the number of the watch, and signed by our Treasurer, R. E. Robbins, or by our predecessors, Appleton, Tracy & Co.

At these watches are for sale by jewelers generally throughout the Union, the American Watch Company do not solicit orders for single watches.

ROBBINS & APPLETON,
Wholesale Agents, No. 182 Broadway, N. Y.
nov28lw2709ds2w2d-ends wcow

SINGER'S
New Family Machines

In order to place

BEST FAMILY MACHINES IN THE WORLD

within the reach of all, we have reduced our LETTER A, OR TRANSVERSE SHUTTLE MACHINES, beautifully ornamented, to $60.

THESE LETTER A MACHINES CONTAIN
Recent Valuable Improvements,
and will sew the FINEST FABRICS, as well as materials of coarse texture.

We would ask for them (before purchasing elsewhere,) the special attention of Vest makers, Dressmakers, and all those who want Machines for light manufacturing purposes.

THE SINGER MACHINES

Make the interlocked stitch, which is the best stitch known. They are of great speed, easily understood, simple in structure, of great durability, adapted to the heaviest and lightest goods, are finished in the most perfect manner, may be used for several years without requiring repair, and if they do not give entire satisfaction the money will be refunded.

THE STANDARD MACHINES

For Tailoring, Boot and Shoe-making, Harness-making, Carriage Trimming, etc., etc., will do more work, earn more money, and are cheaper than those of any other maker in the world.

We have always on hand, Hemming Gauges, Silk, Twist, Linen and Cotton Thread on Spools, best Machine Oil in Bottles, etc., etc.

Send for I. M. SINGER & CO.'S GAZETTE.

I. M. SINGER & CO.,
458 Broadway, New York.
MILWAUKEE OFFICE, No. 17 Newhall House,
nov18d1y W. H. SPEAR, Ag't.

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES.
BRYAN'S
Pulmonic Wafers!!

THE ORIGINAL MEDICINE ESTABLISHED in 1837, and first article of the kind ever introduced under the name of "PULMONIC WAFERS," in this or any other country; all other Pulmonic Wafers are counterfeits. The genuine can be known by the name BRYAN being stamped in each WAFER.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Asthma, Bronchitis, Difficult Breathing.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Spitting of Blood, Pains in the Chest.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Incipient Consumption, Lung Diseases.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Irritation of the Throat and Tonsils.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve the above Complaints in Ten Minutes.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are a Blessing to all Classes and Constitutions.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are admired by Singers and Public Speakers.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are in a Simple form and pleasant to the taste.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Not only relieve, but effect Speedy and Lasting Cures.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are warranted to give satisfaction to every one.

No family should be without a box of BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS in the house.

No traveler should be without a supply of BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS in his basket.

Persons should never object to give for BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS Twenty-five Cents.

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor, Rochester, N.Y.
Sold by all Druggists and Medicine Dealers.
oct18l61d6wcow

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for Children Teething.—This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most experienced and skillful nurses in New England, and has been used with never-failing success in thousands of cases.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and vigor to the whole system.

It will almost instantly relieve griping in the bowels, and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death.

We believe it the best and surest remedy in the world, in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhœa in children, whether it arises from teething or from any other cause.

Look well for the genuine article, with fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, on the outside wrapper, without which none is genuine.

PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS A BOTTLE.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world. Office No. 13 Cedar street, New York.

Sold in Milwaukee by John Rice.
je16l61ld4wcowtwly

COUGHS.—THE SUDDEN CHANGES

of our climate are sources of PULMONARY, BRONCHIAL, and ASTHMATIC AFFECTIONS. Experience having proved that simple remedies often act speedily and certainly when taken in the early stages of the disease, recourse should at once be had to "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," or Lozenges, for the Cold, Cough, or Irritation of the Throat before ever so slight, as by this precaution a more serious attack may be effectually avoided. All PUBLIC SPEAKERS and SINGERS will find them effectual for clearing and strengthening the voice.

See advertisement. nov29d2wtawsom

Dr. Jas. McClintock's Asthma Remedy

IS TENDERED TO ASTHMATIC PATIENTS, who have proved the uselessness of all other preparations professional and empirical, as a means of relief which has never once failed in twenty years. On the same grounds it is recommended as equally reliable in whooping cough. Bear in mind that the inventor is a *regular physician of the highest standing.*

Price 50c. Sold by Henry Fess, Jr., and other druggists. dec19dlm

Dr. McClintock's Cold and Cough Mixture,

THIS GREAT REMEDY FOR ALL ORDINARY affections of the lungs and throat has a double popularity. Emanating from a leading member of the medical faculty, it is approved by the profession; while every member of the community who has tried it, pronounces it infallible.

Price 25 cts. Sold by Henry Fess, Jr., and other druggists. dec19dlm

A Thing of Beauty is a Joy Forever.

WHO CAN BE BEAUTIFUL WITH A sickly pale complexion. Keep the pores of the Skin free, and the blood pure, and your cheeks will vie with the rose and lily. The skin is formed with innumerable pores in every inch of surface, whose office it is to carry off the impurities of the blood—the acknowledged cause of all diseases of mankind—when the skin is dry and parched—when it is covered with eruptions—when it is cold and clammy—when there is inward fever or inflammation—it is impossible for the skin under these circumstances to perform its proper functions, and to carry off the impurities from the body as designed by our Creator.

JUDSON'S MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS remove these obstructions, and produce free and healthy blood, remove the eruptions from the skin, and cause it to brighten with the flush of youth and beauty. Beauty so much admired and loved. Beauty without paints and cosmetics—but beauty produced by health and happiness.

Judson's Mountain Herb Pills are sold by all dealers in Medicines.
dec13l61ld6wcowtwly

Bryan's Tasteless Vermifuge:

Children, thousands of them, die,
Their disease a mystery.
Worms the foul insidious grow—
Half these silent murders do.
Save your babes by medicine;
Why see them waste and die?
BRYAN'S VERMIFUGE would save
Hosts of infants from the grave.

Put up in bottles. Price 25 cents. Sold by Henry Fess, Jr., and by druggists. dec18dlm

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The important question of
POISON IN HAIR DYES!
Cristadoro's Hair Dye
Has been analyzed and
DECLARED HARMLESS!
By
Prof. ROBERT CHILTON, of New York,
The first analytic in America. Effect of the Dye almost instantaneous. Imparts a jet black or any shade of brown. Color rich, natural and uniform Manufactured No. 6 Astor House, New York. Sold everywhere, and applied by all Hair Dressers.
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WE HAVE ON HAND THE BEST LOT of Paint Brushes ever offered in this market, and for sale at prices to suit the times
HENRY FESS, Jr., Druggist,
156 East Water St.

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PAUL REVERE'S RIDE.

A NEW POEM BY LONGFELLOW.

Listen, my children, and you shall hear
Of the midnight ride of Paul Revere,
On the eighteenth of April, in Seventy-five:
Hardly a man is now alive
Who remembers that famous day and year

He said to his friend—"If the British march
By land or sea from the town to-night,
Hang a lantern aloft in the belfry-arch
Of the North Church tower, as a signal-light—
One if by land, and two if by sea;
And I on the opposite shore will be,
Ready to ride and spread the alarm
Through every Middlesex village and farm,
For the country-folk to be up and arm."

Then he said good night, and with muffled oar
Silently rowed to the Charlestown shore,
Just as the moon rose over the bay,
Where swinging wide at her moorings lay
The Somerset, British man-of-war;
A phantom ship, with each mast and spar
Across the moon, like a prison-bar,
And a huge, black hulk, that was magnified
By its own reflection in the tide.

Meanwhile, his friend, through alley and street,
Wanders and watches with eager ears,
Till in the silence around him he hears
The muster of men at the barrack-door,
The sound of arms, and the tramp of feet,
And the measured tread of the grenadiers
Marching down to their boats on the shore.

Then he climbed to the tower of the church,
Up the wooden stairs with stealthy tread,
To the belfry-chamber overhead,
And startled the pigeons from their perch
On the sombre rafters, that round him made
Masses and moving shapes of shade—
Up the light ladder, slender and tall,
To the highest window in the wall,
Where he paused to listen and look down
A moment on the roofs of the town,
And the moonlight flowing over all.

Beneath, in the churchyard, lay the dead
In their night-encampment on the hill,
Wrapped in silence so deep and still
That he could hear, like a sentinel's tread,
The watchful night-wind, as it went
Creeping along from tent to tent,
And seeming to whisper, "All is well!"
A moment only he feels the spell
Of the place and the hour, and the secret dread
Of the lonely belfry and the dead;
For suddenly all his thoughts are bent
On a shadowy something far away,
Where the river widens to meet the bay—
A line of black that bends and floats
On the rising tide, like a bridge of boats.

Meanwhile, impatient to mount and ride,
Booted and spurred, with a heavy stride,
On the opposite shore, walked Paul Revere.
Now he patted his horse's side,
Now he gazed on the landscape far and near,
Then impetuous stamped the earth,
And turned and tightened his saddle-girth;
But mostly he watched with eager search
The belfry-tower of the old North Church,
As it rose above the graves on the hill,
Lonely and spectral, sombre and still.

And lo! as he looks, on the belfry's height,
A glimmer, and then a gleam of light!
He springs to the saddle, the bridle he turns,
But lingers and gazing, still fixed on his sight
A second lamp in the belfry burns!

A hurry of hoofs in a village street,
A shape in the moonlight, a bulk in the dark,
And beneath from the pebbles, in passing, a spark
Struck out by a steed that flies fearless and fleet!
That was all! And yet, through the gloom and the light,
The fate of a nation was riding that night;
And the spark struck out by that steed in his flight,
Kindled the land into flame with its heat.

It was twelve by the village clock
When he crossed the bridge into Medford town.
He heard the crowing of the cock,
And the barking of the farmer's dog,
And felt the damp of the river-fog,
That rises when the sun goes down.

It was one by the village clock
When he rode into Lexington,
He saw the gilded weathercock
Swim in the moonlight as he passed,
And the meeting-house windows, shank and bare,
Gaze at him with a spectral glare,
As if they stood already aghast
At the bloody work they would look upon.

It was two by the village clock
When he came to the bridge in Concord town.
He heard the bleating of the flock,
And the twitter of birds among the trees,
And felt the breath of the morning breeze
Blowing over the meadows brown.
And one was safe and asleep in his bed
Who at the bridge would be first to fall,
Who that day would be lying dead,
Pierced by a British musket ball.

You know the rest. In the books you have read
How the British regulars fired and fled—
How the farmers gave them ball for ball,
From behind each fence and farmyard wall,
Chasing the red-coats down the lane,
Then crossing the fields to emerge again
Under the trees at the turn of the road,
And only pausing to fire and load.

So through the night rode Paul Revere;
And so through the night went his cry of alarm
To every Middlesex village and farm—
A cry of defiance and not of fear,—
A voice in the darkness, a knock at the door,
And a word that shall echo for evermore!
For, borne on the night-wind of the past,
Through all our history, to the last,
In the hour of darkness and peril and need,
The people will waken and listen to hear
The hurrying hoof-beat of that steed,
And the midnight message of Paul Revere.

THE FAMILY SECRET.

BY WILKIE CO—

CHAP—

More years pa—
my aunt to the g—
as over from my—
lation to Uncle t—
period of this last—
way, and I departe—
to try some baths i—
I traveled slowly—
ing aside from the d—
wherever I pleas—
I was not more—
journey from the ba—
bound, I was struck by—
ination of a little town p—
of a hill at some distance—
road, and resolved to get a l—
the place, with a view of stopp—
for the night, if it pleased me.—
the principal inn clean and quiet—o—
my bed there— and, after dinner, sh—
out to look at the church. No thou—
of Uncle George was in my mind when—
entered the building; and yet, at that—
moment, chance was leading me to the—
covery which, for so many years past, I—
vainly endeavored to make—the discove—
which I had given up as hopeless since t—
day of my mother's death.

I found nothing worth notice in the—
church, and was about to leave it again,—
when I caught a glimpse of a pretty view—
through a side door, and stopped to admire—
it.

The church-yard formed the foreground,—
and below it the hill side sloped away gen—
tly into the plain, over which the sun was—
setting in full glory. The *cure* of the church—
was reading his breviary, walking up and—
down a gravel path that parted the rows of—
graves. In the course of my wanderings I—
had learned to speak French as fluently as—
most Englishmen, and when the priest came—
near me I said a few words in praise of the—
view, and complimented him on the neatness—
and prettiness of the church-yard. He an—
swered with great politeness, and we got into—
conversation together immediately.

As we strolled along the gravel walk, my—
attention was attracted by one of the graves—
standing apart from the rest. The cross at—
the head of it differed remarkably, in some—
points of appearance, from crosses on the other—
graves. While all the rest had garlands—
hung on them, this one cross was quite bare;—
and, more extraordinary still, no name was—
inscribed on it.

The priest, observing that I stopped to—
look at the grave, shook his head and sigh—
ed.

"A countryman of yours is buried—
there," he said. "I was present at his—
death. He had borne his burden of great—
sorrow among us, in this town, for many—
weary years, and his conduct has taught us—
to respect and pity him with all our hearts."

"How is it that his name is not inscribed—
over his grave?" I inquired.

"It was suppressed by his own desire,"—
answered the priest, with some little hesita—
tion. "He confessed to me in his last mo—
ments that he had lived under an assumed—
name. I asked him his real name, and he—
told it to me, with the particulars of his sad—
story. He had reasons to desire to be for—
gotten after his death. Almost the last—
words he spoke were 'Let my name die—
with me.' Almost the last request—
he made was that I would keep that—
name a secret from all the world excepting—
only one person."

"Some relative, I suppose?" said I.

"Yes—a nephew," said the priest.

The moment the last word was out of his—
mouth, my heart gave a strange answering—
bound. I suppose I must have changed—
color, also, for the *cure* looked at me with—
sudden attention and interest.

"A nephew," the priest went on, "whom—
he had loved like his own child. He told—
me that if this nephew ever traced him to—
his burial place, and asked about him, I—
was free in that case to disclose all I knew.—
'I should like my little Charlie to know the—
truth,' he said. 'In spite of the differences—
in our ages, Charley and I were playmates—
years ago.'"

My heart beat faster, and I felt a choking—
sensation at the throat the moment I heard—
the priest unconsciously mention my Christ—
ian name in reporting the dying man's last—
words.

As soon as I could steady my voice and—
feel certain of my self-possession, I commu—
nicated my family name to the *cure*, and—
asked him if that was not a part of the se—
cret that he had been requested to preserve.

He started back several steps, and clasp—
his hands amazedly.

"Can it be!" he said in low tones, gazing—
at me earnestly, with something like dread—
in his face.

I gave him my passport, and looked away—
toward the grave. The tears came into my—
eyes at the recollection of past days crowded—
back on me. Hardly knowing what I did,—
I knelt down by the grave, and smoothed the—
grass over with my hand. Oh, Uncle George,—
why not have told your secret to your old—
playmate? Why leave him to find you—
here?

The priest raised me gently, and begged—
me to go with him into his own house. On—
our way there, I mentioned persons and—
places that I thought my uncle might have—
spoken of, in order to satisfy my companion—
that I was really the person I represented—
myself to be. By the time we had entered—
his little parlor, and had sat down alone in—
it, we were almost like old friends together.

I thought it best that I should begin by—
telling all that I have related here on the—
subject of Uncle George, and his disappear—
ance from home. My host listened with a—
very sad face, and said, when I had done.

"I can understand your anxiety to know—
what I am authorized to tell you, but pardon—
me if I say first that there are circumstances—
in your uncle's story which it may pain you—
to hear—" He stopped suddenly.

"Which it may pain me to hear as a neph—
ew!" I asked.

"No," said the priest, looking away from—
me, "as a son."

I gratefully expressed my sense of the—
delicacy and kindness which had prevent—
ed my companion's warning, but I begged—
him, at the same time, to keep me no long—
er in suspense, and to tell me the stern—
truth, no matter how painfully it might af—
fect me as a listener.

"In telling me all you know about what—
you term the Family Secret," said the priest—
"you have mentioned as a strange coinci—
dence that your sister's death and your un—
cle's disappearance took place at the same—
time. Did you ever suspect what cause it—
was that occasioned your sister's death?"

"I only know what my father told me,—
and what all our friends believed—that she—
died of a tumor in the neck, or, as I some—
times heard it stated, from the effect on her—
constitution of a tumor in the neck."

"She died under an operation for the re—
moval of that tumor," said the priest, in low—
tones; "and the operator was your Uncle—
George."

In those few words all the truth burst—
upon me.

"Console yourself with the thought that—
the long martyrdom of his life is over," the—
priest went on. "He rests; he is at peace.—
He and his little darling understand each—
other, and are happy now. That thought—
bore him up to the last on his death bed.—
He always spoke of your sister as his 'little—
darling.' He firmly believed that she was—
waiting to forgive and console him in the—
other world—and who shall say he was de—
ceived in that belief?"

Not I. Not any one who has ever loved—
and suffered, surely.

"It was out of the depths of his self-sacri—
ficing love for the child that he drew the—
fatal courage to undertake the operation,"—
continued the priest. "Your father naturall—
y shrank from attempting it. His medical—
brethren, whom he consulted, all doubted—
the propriety of taking any measures for the—
removal of the tumor, in the particular con—
dition of it when they were called in. Your—
uncle alone differed with them. He was too—
modest a man to say so, but your mother—
found it out. The deformity of her beauti—
ful child horrified her. She was desperate—
enough to catch at the faintest hope of reme—
dying it that any one might hold out to her,—
and she persuaded your uncle to put his—
opinion to the proof.

Her horror at the deformity of the child,—
and her despair at the prospect of its lasting—
for life, seem to have utterly blinded her to—
all natural sense of the danger of the opera—
tion. It is hard to know how to say it to—
you, her son, but it must be told, neverthe—
less, that one day, when your father was—
out, she truly informed your uncle that his—
brother had consented to the performance of—
the operation, and that he had gone pur—
posely out of the house because he had not—
nerve enough to stay and witness it. After—
that, your uncle no longer hesitated. He—
had no fear of results, provided he could be—
certain of his own courage. All he dreaded—
was the effect on him of his love for the child—
when he first found himself face to face with—
the dreadful necessity of touching her skin—
with the knife."

I tried hard to control myself, but I could—
not repress a shudder at those words.

"It is useless to shock you by going into—
particulars," said the priest, considerately.—
"Let it be enough if I say that your uncle's—
fortitude failed to support him when he—
wanted it most. His love for the child—
shook the firm hand which had never—
trembled before. In a word, the operation—
failed. Your father returned, and found his—
child dying. The phrenzy of his despair—
when the truth was told him carried him to—
excesses which it shocks me to mention—
excesses which began in his degrading his—
brother by a blow, which ended in his bind—
ing himself by an oath to make that brother—
suffer public punishment, for his fatal rash—
ness, in a court of law. Your uncle was too—
heart-broken by what had happened to feel—
those outrages as some men might have felt—
them. He looked for one moment at his—
sister-in-law, (I do not like to say your—
mother, considering what I have now to tell—
you,) to see if she would acknowledge that—
he had encouraged him to attempt the—
peration, and that she had deceived him—
a saying that he had his brother's permis—
sion to try it. She was silent, and when she—
spoke, it was to join her husband in de—
ding him as the murderer of their child.

—ear of your father's anger, or re—
—tion against your uncle—
—r, I can not presume to—
—presence. I can only state—

—d, and looked at me anx—
—speak to him at that—
—encourage him to—
—hand.

"erms:—

—le turned to your—
—st words he was—
—t brother in this—
—rved the worst—
—but I spare—
—to justice in—
—me guilty,—
—from my—
—go of my—
—s that I—
—ild from—
—ed all—
—bro—
—and—
—ery,—
—me.—
—ur—

—kem.
—hide me,
—from all ey—
—I shall never c—
—pity or your for—
—harshly of me w—
—what has happene—
—of me what yours an—
Forgot me in this wo—
another, where the s—
opened, and where th—
before may make peace—
said those words and went—
never saw him or heard fro—

I know the reason now wh—
had never confided the truth to a—
own family included. My moth—
dently confessed all to her sister—
sal of secrecy, and there this dre—
closure had been arrested.

"Your uncle told me," contin—
priest, "that the next day he quitte—
land."

"For this place?" I asked.

"Yes. He had spent a week here once—
with a student friend at the time when he—
was a pupil in the Hotel Dieu, and to this—
place he returned to hide, to suffer, and to—
die. We all saw that he was a man crushed—
and broken by some great sorrow, and we—
respected him and his affliction. He lived—
alone, and only came out of doors towards—
evening, when he used to sit on the brow of—
the hill yonder, with his head on his hand,—
looking towards England. That spot seem—
ed a favorite with him, and he is buried—
close by it.

He revealed the story of his past life to—
no living soul here but me, and to me he—
only spoke when his last hour was ap—
proaching. What he had suffered during—
his long exile no man can presume to say.—
I, who saw more of him than any one, nev—
er heard a word of complaint fall from his—
lips. He had the courage of the martyrs—
while he lived, and the resignation of the—
saints when he died. Just at the last his—
mind wandered. He said he saw his little—
darling waiting by the bedside to lead him—
away, and he died with a smile on his face—
—the first I had ever seen there."

The priest ceased, and we went out to—
gether in the mournful twilight, and stood—
for a little while on the brow of the hill—
where Uncle George used to sit, with his—
face turned toward England. How my heart—
ached for him as I thought of what he must—
have suffered in the silence and solitude of—
his long exile! Was it well for me that I—
had discovered the Family Secret at last?—
I have sometimes thought not. I have—
sometimes wished that the darkness had—
never been cleared away which once hid—
from me the fate of Uncle George.

10 BARRELS PURE APPLE WINE, A nice article, and CIDER, just received and for sale cheap, at No. 170 East Water street, under H. Friend & Bros. I. G. GOODRICH.

50 BUSHELS HICKORY NUTS JUST received at No. 170 East Water street, under H. Friend & Bros. I. G. GOODRICH.
nov16d3tdly

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN ELECTION for five directors of the Marine Bank will be held at the office of John S. Harris, No. 233 East Water street, on Tuesday, January 8th, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M.
JNO. S. HARRIS,
dec18d4tdaid President.

Liquors and Segars.

FOR THE CURE OF
DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION,
Weakness or Debility, Flatulency and Nausea, Loss of Appetite, Nervousness, Liver Complaints, Bilious Fevers, and all Diseases of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels.
AS A
PREVENTATIVE FOR FEVER & AGUE
These Bitters are not Equalled.
W. F. & A. W. GREELEY, Proprietors.
Boston, Mass.
M. Bosworth & Sons, Wholesale Agents, Milwaukee.
may23d0dawly

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MARTIN & HEWITT, do do
J. W. LEONARD & CO., do do
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J. H. PETERSON, do do
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Prince Imperial Champagne.

FROM Epernay.

De Venoge & Co. FRANCE.

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Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, N.Y.
For sale by J. W. Leonard, Milwaukee.
dec18d4t20d3m

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The Best Aromatic Tonic ever Offered to the Public.

RECOMMENDED BY THE FACULTY FOR ITS
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It is a mild tonic to the stomach, increasing the appetite, as its a digestion, pre-eminently good in dyspepsia, and invigorating to the debilitated. Its mild tonic to the stomach, increasing the digestive and nervous systems after prostrating diseases; and in fever and ague, or kindred complaints, it is unrivaled.

For diarrhœa, dysentery and cholera morbus, the public may rest assured there is nor can be any better general remedy.

One of the very best Physicians in Boston has stated: *"I attest to the preparation of Bitters that I am now about to prescribe."*

Put up in half pint as well as quart bottles, in order that purchasers may convince themselves of its superior merits.

For further particulars reference is made to the printed circulars.

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J. M. ALLCOTT, Agent, Milwaukee.
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—AND—
WIGWAM TONIC.

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Dyspepsia, Debility, Loss of Appetite,

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Chewing and Smoking Tobacco,

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SOLE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
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OF
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W. S. ASE. C. BROTHER.
dec18d1y1 LEVI MORSE.

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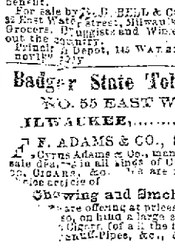

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JNO. S. HARRIS,
dec18d4tdaid President.

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Portable Steam Engines,
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Woodworth Planing Machines, with and without matching,
Dodd's Patent Hub-turning Machines,
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HART & MERSON'S PATENT
FLOUR AND GRIST MILLS,
LEATHER AND RUBBER BELTING,
LACING, PACKING, &C., &C.,
At the very lowest Orders Prices.
W. H. DOANE, Agent,
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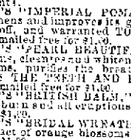

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For Deafness, Blindness, and all defects of Sight and Hearing.

DR. C. BEING A REGULAR PHYSICIAN, with TWENTY YEARS' exclusive practice in the treatment of diseases of the EYE AND EAR, is found fully qualified to give relief or effect a cure in any case within the reach of human skill.

☞ *No charge for an examination or opinion, or for unsuccessful services.*

DR. C.'S TREATISE ON THE EYE AND EAR, of 200 pp., containing References, Testimonials, Description of Diseases, Cases, Terms, &c., sent free by mail, illustrated with Cuts, to be had *gratis*, by sending *Ten Cents* to pay postage. Address Dr. CADWELL, 5 Randolph St., corner Dearborn, Chicago, Ill.
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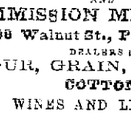
Manufacturers and Dealers in



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From V. P. Palmer's Agency.

HANDSOME WOMEN TO THE LADIES.

HUNT'S "BLOOM OF ROSES," A rich and delicate color for the cheeks and lips, WILL NOT WASH OR RUB OFF, and when once applied remains durable for years, mailed free in bottles for $1.00.

HUNT'S "COURT TOILET POWDER," imparts a dazzling whiteness to the complexion, and is unrivaled for the purposes also used for this purpose, mailed free for 50 cents.

HUNT'S "IMPERIAL POMADE," for the hair, strengthens and improves its growth, keeps it from falling off, and warranted TO MAKE THE HAIR CURL, mailed free for $1.00.

HUNT'S "PEARL BEAUTIFIER," for the teeth and gums, cleanses and whitens the teeth, hardens the gums, and imparts a delightful fragrance to the breath, PRESERVES THE TEETH AND PREVENTS TOOTHACHE, mailed free for $1.00.

HUNT'S "BRITISH BALM," removes tan, freckles, sunburn and all eruptions of the skin, mailed free for $1.00.

HUNT'S "BRIDAL WREATH PERFUME," a double extract of orange blossoms and cologne, mailed free for $1.00.

This exquisite perfume was first used by the PRINCESS ROYAL OF ENGLAND, on her marriage. MESSRS. HUNT & CO. presented the PRINCESS with an elegant case of Perfumery, in which the above articles were included, in handsome cut glass with gold stoppers, valued at $1500, particulars of which appeared in the London papers. All the above articles sent FREE by express for $5.00. Cash or either accompany the order or be paid to the express agent on delivery of goods.

HUNT & CO., Perfumers to the Queen,
REGENT STREET, LONDON, & 707 SANSOM ST.,
Depot for sale supplies. PHILADELPHIA.
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HATCH & CO.,
SHIP AGENTS
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
138 Walnut St., Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN
FLOUR, GRAIN, PRODUCE,
COTTON,
WINES AND LIQUORS,
Cigars and Tobacco.

☞ Claims for errors to be made on receipt of

TELEGRAPH!

REPORTED BY THE N. Y. ASSOCIATED PRESS FOR THE DAILY SENTINEL.

FORT MOULTRIE EVACUATED!

Guns Spiked—Gun Carriages Burned!

COL. ANDERSON AND HIS FORCE AT FORT SUMPTER!!

CHARLESTON, Dec. 27.

Fort Moultrie was evacuated last night. Previous to the evacuation the guns were spiked. The Fort is now being demolished by fire. Only four soldiers were left in charge. The soldiers have been conveyed to Fort Sumpter. Intense excitement prevails. The Convention is in secret session.

SECOND DISPATCH.

It is only the gun carriages that are on fire at Fort Moultrie. The cannon are spiked, and it is rumored that a train is laid to blow up the Fort. The last report is doubted. The excitement and indignation of the people is increasing.

THIRD DESPATH.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 27—12:30 P. M.

Msj. Anderson states that he evacuated Fort Moultrie in order to allay the discussion about the Fort, and at the same time to strengthen his own position.

LATEST DISPATCH.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 28.

The Palmetto flag was raised early yesterday P. M. over the Custom House and Post Office. At five o'clock last evening, the Palmetto flag was raised at Castle Pinckney. A large military force went over last night to take possession of Fort Moultrie.

LATER.—Castle Pinckney and Fort Moultrie were taken possession of by the South Carolina military last night.

Washington Matters.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.

Further revelations show that Russell, Majors & Co.'s contract has two years to run. The alleged acceptances of the Secretary of War are said to consist of memoranda stating that so much money would be due on the execution of certain service under the contract, for the transportation of army supplies, which Russell used from time to time as collateral security in borrowing money.—Such memoranda or certificates have heretofore been given by the other Departments under like circumstances.

Godard Bailey, in his letter of confession to Secretary Thompson, says that no officer of the Government had any complicity or the slightest knowledge of his having abstracted the bonds, and that it was confided directly to the persons implicated and heretofore named. The bondsmen of Mr. Bailey surrendered him to-day, and he is now in jail. As to the ball required for Russell, it having been agreed to take $200,000 cut-side of the jurisdiction of the Court, Senator Green, and Representatives Woodson and Barrett, all of Missouri, have gone his security for the amount. The remaining $300 is being made up by the citizens of Washington.

The proceedings of the two Congressional Committee on the crisis, excites no particular interest, as it is not supposed they will be able to come to any satisfactory conclusion, as the extreme Southerners are at present opposed to any compromise.

Senator Douglas denies that he refused to put himself right on the record of the resolutions of Senators Davis and Toombs, saying that he did put on the journal a statement that he declined voting on the latter propositions which were not reduced to the form of amendments to the Constitution, when he had just offered an amendment in due form, covering all the points in the resolution.

The secessionists are much comforted by private accounts from Maryland, Virginia, and other States.

Since Gen Cass has retired from the State Department, the visits to him from distinguished gentlemen have been numerous, including the representatives from foreign governments, who evince to him the marked consideration which commenced their official intercourse.

The Secretary of the Treasury himself denies that any defalcation exists in his Department. However, the examination into its condition continues, and so far, none of the trust bonds are missing.

The commissioners from South Carolina have arrived and taken private quarters.—By agreement, they will confer with the President to-morrow, either verbally or in writing. The subject will be referred to Congress in a short message, on which an exciting and critical debate is anticipated.

It is not known or believed here that any troops have gone to the Forts in Charleston Harbor, nor is it at present the intention of the administration to have them. On the contrary, it is asserted that the President believes that such a course would serve to inflame the southern sentiment, which is particularly to be avoided at the present moment.

An address or recommendation has been prepared by authority to submit to the members of the border slave States for their signatures, requiring the respective States by enactment or otherwise, to appoint commissioners to Baltimore on the 15th of February for conference relative to the secession of all the Cotton States, and to devise a programme of action for the Border States in case of such an emergency. It is thought, however, that not all the members will sign it, but there still will be enough from each delegation to induce a favorable response from their respective States.

The abstracted bonds are divided as follows: Mo. 5s $870,000; N. C 6s, January and July, $296,000; N. C. 6s April and October, $61,000; Tenn. 6s, $143,000.

From Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 27.

An immense meeting was held to-day in the street, opposite the Court House, relative to the removal of the ordnance to the South. Gen. Wm. Robinson presided. Several speeches were made, among others, by Gen. J. K. Moorhead, M. C. from this district. Several resolutions were adopted, unanimously declaring loyalty to the Union, and ability to defend ourselves against the enemies of the Union—deprecating interference with the shipment of arms under government orders, however unfortunate or impolite the order.

A dispatch from Hon Robert McKnight was read, asking the people to make no further resistance, but ask for a suspension of shipment of guns till further advices from the War Department were received.

Public Meeting at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 28—3 P. M.

The meeting at Barnum's Hotel last night, so far from being a secession meeting, was an informal meeting of merchants, members of the bar, and others, to devise such means as might be deemed necessary to preserve the integrity of Maryland in the present threatening aspect of affairs. It was composed of conservative, Union-loving citizens, but the privacy with which the proceedings were conducted, may have had an impression on some that it was of an opposite character.

Honor to Gov. Banks.

BOSTON, Dec. 27.

At a meeting of leading citizens of all parties in this city, at the Revere House, Mayor Lincoln presiding, a committee of twenty five was appointed to invite Governor Banks to a public dinner before his departure to the West, and a committee of twelve was appointed to procure a substantial testimonial of the esteem of the citizens of the State.

Arrival of the Kangaroo.

SACKVILLE, Dec. 28—3 P. M.

The Steamship Kangaroo, from Liverpool on the 19th inst., passed off the Cape at half-past six o'clock on Thursday evening.

A heavy easterly gale which had prevailed for the past week, has caused such a sea that the news yacht of the associated press was unable to put out to obtain the news despatches for the associated press.

Later from California.

FORT KEARNEY, Dec. 28—3 P. M.

The Pony Express, with California dates to the 15th, passed here at 9:30 last night.

The two strongest candidates for United States Senators, this winter, appear to be Gen. McDougal and Gen. Denver.

The Pony Express, with St. Louis dates to the 30th, and telegraph dates to 3 P. M. on the 3rd inst., via Ft. Kearney, arrived in Carson Valley on the 14th inst.

Mechanics and Working Men's Convention.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 28—3 P. M.

A Lodge Convention of mechanics and working men, yesterday night, passed strong Union resolutions, favoring a call for a National Working Man's Convention, and discountenancing ultra politicians both North and South.

Mr. Sumner in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22.

An immense audience gathered in Concert Hall to hear Mr. Sumner's oration on Lafayette. His remarks on freedom of speech and denunciations of slavery were well received. A large force of police were present, but there was no riotous demonstration.

From Pike's Peak.

FORT KEARNEY, Dec. 28—3 P. M.

The western stage, from Denver, with mails, six passengers, and $12,000 in treasure, passed here at 4 P. M. yesterday, for Omaha.

The weather continued clear and pleasant in Denver, and building was still going on.

LATEST NEWS!

BY LAST NIGHT'S REPORT

South Carolina Secession Convention.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 28—3 P. M.

An ordinance entitled an ordinance to amend the Constitution of South Caroline, in respect to the Executive departments, passed in the secret session of the Convention yesterday. It provides as follows:

1st. That the Government has power to receive Ambassadors, Ministers, Consuls and Agents of foreign powers, to conduct negotiations with foreign powers, to make treaties by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to nominate officers by and with the consent of the Senate, to appoint ambassadors, ministers and consuls, as the General Assembly may previously direct, and also other officers whose appointment has not otherwise been provided for by law, to fill vacancies during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissioners which shall expire at the next session of the Senate; to convene the Senate whenever he thinks it necessary, provided, nevertheless, during the existence of the Convention, that all treaties and directions for the appointment of ambassadors, ministers, consuls, &c., be subject to the advice and consent of the Convention.

2d. That the Government immediately appoint persons, with the advice and consent of the Convention, who, with the Lieut. Governor, shall form a council, to be called the Executive Council, whose duty it shall be to advise with him.

An obligation of secrecy in regard to the above ordinance was withdrawn.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 28—9 P. M.

The Convention met at 12 o'clock.

Mr. Rhett spoke on the report of the committee who had under consideration the address to the people of the Southern States and also on the ordinance for the formation of a Southern confederacy. He said the object was to ensure a speedy organization for a permanent protection to our rights. Texas and Arkansas were at last acting in favor of the proposition. He advocated the election of double the number of representatives to the General Convention as were in the present Congress, and was in favor of the adoption of articles of confederation for a provisional Government.

In the secret session yesterday, Mr. Memminger, to whom had been referred the resolution of the convention on citizenship, reported an ordinance that every person residing in South Carolina at the time of its secession from the United States, whether a born resident or a naturalized citizen, shall continue until death a citizen of South Carolina, unless a foreign residence be established or notice of intent of expatriation, so that all free white born within the territory or State, or born outside the territory, whose father was then a citizen, shall be deemed citizens also. Persons from any one of the United States who within twelve months from the secession of this State, shall reside within its territory, with the intention of remaining, shall, upon taking the oath of allegiance, be declared a citizen; also, that citizens of other States coming here after the expiration of a year from the date of secession and actually residing seven months, with the intention of remaining, shall become a citizen upon taking the oath of allegiance; also all free whites entering the military, naval or civil service of the State, shall become citizens upon taking the oath of allegiance.

Washington Matters.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28—9 P. M.

The news of the capture of Fort Moultrie and Castle Pinckney reached the Administration while in Cabinet meeting to-day. The Commissioners from South Carolina are in conference with them. The Commissioners demand that the troops be withdrawn immediately, or this shall be their last interview, and they will return to South Carolina to prepare for the worst.

The proposals for the five million in the Treasury notes, under the recent act of Congress, were opened to-day at the Treasury Department. The bids were for less than $2,500,000, at an average of twelve per cent. interest. The following are the bids: Thos. J. Warner, of New York and others, take $60,000 at twenty-five per cent.; Field & McLane, of N. Y., $25,000 at 15 per cent. F. & McLane, N. Y., $5,000, at 30 per cent; John Daine, of the city of Washington, $3,500, at 6 per cent; John T. Wright, of N. Y., $4,000 at 7 per cent; John Langdon, of Vermont, $5,000, at 9 3-4 per cent; A. Townsend, Cashier New Haven Bank, $10,000, at 8 per cent; do. $10,000, 9 per cent; do. $9,000, 8 1-2 per cent; Samuel Drake, of N. Y., $4,000, 4 Sper cent; Wm. Brown, N. Y., $9,000, 9 per cent; do. $1,500, 9 per cent; J. F. Huntington, N. Y., at $50 000 18 per cent; do. $25,000, at 24 per cent; Bank of Commerce, N. Y., for self and others, $1,500,000 at 12 per cent; L. M. Swan, of N. Y., $10,000 at 18 per cent; Farmers Bank, Lancaster, Pa., $7,000 at 3 per cent; do $8,000 at 8 1-2 per cent; do $10,000 at 9 per cent; do $10,000 at 10 per cent; R. L. & A. Stewart, N. Y., $116,000 at 12 per cent, do $80,000 at 12 per cent; do $5,000 at 12 per cent; Edward J. King, of N. Y., $5,000 at 10 per cent; do $5,000 at 12 per cent; Field & McLane, of. N. Y., $10,000 at 36 per cent; do $70,000 at 24 per cent; F. Castleton, of N. Y., $30,000; at 25 per cent; G. S. Bishop, of N. Y., $30,000 at 9 per cent; do $90,000 at 9 1 2 per cent; do $30,000 at 10 per cent; F. P. James, of N. Y., $25,000 at 12 per cent; do $25,000 at 45 per cent; do $25,000 at 18 per cent; do $25,000 at 21 per cent; do $10,000 at 24 per cent; George H. Norman, of N. Y., $20,000 at 8 1 2; Sayre & Bro., of N. Y., $3,000 at 10 per cent; Levi Hasbrouck, of N. Y., $2,000 at 8 per cent; Wm D. Slocum, of N. Y., $1,000 at 10 1 4.

No awards have yet been made, the Secretary of the Treasury having the bids under advisement.

New York Matters.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28—9 P. M.

In the United States District Court today, the following came up: The United States of America ex rel Mr. Kelly, chief clerk of the Department of the Interior, and Secretary Thompson of that Department vs. Jerome V. Simpson, Vice President of the Overland Pony Express Co., Thompson Bros., Clark, Dodge & Co., Godard Bailey, Clark &c, in the Department, Russel, Majors & Waddell and Richard Schell. This morning, Mr. Van Buren Wilcox, on the part of the United States District Attorney, moved for injunctions against the above named defendants, restraining them, one and all, in the same restrictions as the Bank of the Republic from parting with, loaning, selling, or hypothecating any bonds of any State, which belonged to the Indian funds lodged in the Department of the Interior which they or any of them may have now, or have had in their possession. The motion was granted in all its extent and breadth.

Mr. Kelly, who has been here on a special mission in regard to his business, left this day for Washington.

In Jersey City last evening, Sam. Smith was taken into custody, charged with having attempted to pass a counterfeit $5 bill on the Merchants Bank of Syracuse. The bill is poorly executed, and could be easily detected.

Affairs at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 28—9 P. M.

Capt. Humphrey still holds possession of the Arsenal. Castle Pinckney and Fort Moultrie are occupied by the State troops, under the instructions of the Governor of the State to hold peaceable possession of these forts and for the purpose of protecting the government property.

Castle Pinckney and Fort Moultrie were held by about twelve men, who peacefully surrendered. There was no collision—none was anticipated when the troops left the city to garrison these forts. The excitement is subsiding.

Passed Cape Race.

St. JOHNS, Dec. 28—9 P. M.

A large screw steamer with two black and red funnels with white bands, and showing number 7,912, passed Cape Race at 11 o'clock this morning.

There is a high gale here which has been raging for the past few days, and the news yacht was unable to get out. There are no signs of the gale abating.

The above steamer was undoubtedly the Australasian which left Liverpool on the 22d inst.

Later from Pike's Peak.

FORT KEARNEY, Dec. 28—9 P. M.

The C. O. C. & P. P. Express passed at 2 o'clock P. M.

DENVER CITY, Dec. 25.—Twenty mules were stolen from the C. O. C. and P. P. Express at a station near Inglesburgh, recently, by a couple of Mexicans.

An altercation occurred on the street yesterday between Somers, a cattle dealer, and Tappan, a newspaper correspondent, respecting reference to former in a letter published in the *Missouri Republican*. Tappan received a slight cut in the hand from a dirk knife.

The weather is pleasant. The nights are frosty, and the days clear warm.

The Feeling in North Carolina.

RALEIGH, N. C.,—9 P. M:

All is quiet here, and business dull. Most of the members of the Legislature have gone home. Meetings are being held in the various counties at which Union sentiments are prevalent, but hope is well nigh gone.

Fire at Scranton, Pa.

SCRANTON, Pa., Dec. 28—3 P. M.

The store of Crane & Co., at the National Anthracite Mills, was destroyed by fire today; loss about $5,000; insured in N. Y. companies.

COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY P. M., Dec. 28, 1860.

During the last two or three days the tendency of the money market has been towards more closeness, the banks having a disposition to contract their line of discounts preparatory to making their semi-annual statements on the first of January. Aside from this there is no new feature in the market.

MONEY AND STOCKS AT NEW YORK.

(By telegraph to the Sentinel.)

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.

Nothing new to advise in Money and Exchange. Stocks higher, with business only moderate. C & R I 51¾; C & T 35¾; C C & C 36; Pan 112¾, opening; N J 124¾; M C 45¾; Har pfd 83¾; N Y C 75¾; Pac Mail 94¾; C & R I bonds 95; LaC grants 105; C B & Q 63¾; G & C 65¾, opening; I C scrip 69¾; M S 131¾; do pfd 32¾; Read 85¾; Erie 36; Hud 43; Del & Hud 84; D L & W bonds 99; Erie 2d 95; Va 6s 71. Second board lower and closed firmer; C & R I 51¾; C & T 35¾; G & C 65¾; C C & C 36; I C scrip 69¾; M S 131¾; do pfd 32; Pan 112¾; M C 45¾; Harlem 13; do pref'd 84; Hudson 43; N Y C 75¾; Erie 35¾; Pac Mail 93¾; Canton 19; Penn 70; U S 6's of 77 99; Cal 7s 96; Erie 2d bds 84.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE AT CHICAGO.

The *Tribune*, of this morning, says:

Business is becoming more active, and par paper especially is offered more liberally. All strictly first-class names command ready discount at 10 @ 12 per cent, and while, till within a few days past has been a rare occurrence, the paper is made payable here. This single fact, as much as anything can, shows the ease of our money market. It has been usual for bankers to require all such paper to be payable in New York, thereby adding the price of exchange to the rate of discount. Dealers heretofore have been glad to obtain discounts on these terms. The banks have held so much currency for nearly two months that they have become willing to use a part of their surplus at the ruling rate of interest without insisting on the exchange. The demand also for currency from country correspondents is much better. As we expected, our products begin to be in request, and we shall be mistaken if a very considerable movement does not spring up within the next month.

The demand for exchange is increasing, but the supply is also better. Some offers were made to-day of the proceeds of the coupons belonging to our State banks, falling due about the first of January. About $350,000 in coupons will then be paid in New York, an amount which will make itself felt upon the Exchanges of the country. Selling rates to customers are still firm at 20 ⅜ cent. premium; and to outsiders 10¾@11c are the rates; buying 9¾@9¾.

Gold Dull. The supply on hand is very limited, as holders have shipped their about all they could spare to make exchange. We quote the buying rate nominal at 9c, selling 10 ⅜ cent. prem.

UNCERTAIN ILLINOIS.—The buying rate of uncurrent Illinois is still 10 ⅜ cent. The selling in regard to it is much better since the action of the Bank Commissioners in postponing the call has become generally known. It is believed that most if not all the banks will be able to make good their securities promptly, and we should not be surprised to see these rejected bills very nearly, if not quite, at par within the next thirty days.

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY P. M., Dec. 28, 1860.

The receipts of flour and grain here to-day, have been from the following sources:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bus.	Oats, bus.	Corn, bus.	Barly, bus.	Rye, bus.
Mil. & Miss. R.R.	154	4,068	....	....	....	40
LaC. & M. R. R.	715	5,318	....	....	63	57
M.W. & R.V.R.R.	....	4,295	....	....	....	....
M. & C. R. R.	....	....	....	....	03	71
Total	869	14,695	....	....	....	....

There were not as many buyers as usual in the wheat market to-day, a temporary scarcity of currency tending to restrict business, and prices in consequence ruled about 1c lower than yesterday. The sales reported amount to about 12,000 bus at 81c for No. 1 spring in store; 79@80c for No. 2 in store, and 80@85c for club delivered—the market closing at the inside price for No. 2, and 81c for No. 1. No sales of flour reported. Receipts of coarse grains were trifling and prices nominally unchanged. Dressed hogs were active and sold at the range of prices paid yesterday, lots averaging 200 to 250 lbs and upwards, bringing $5,50@5,75 ⅜ cwt. The receipts since yesterday amount to 900 head.

CHICAGO MARKET, DECEMBER 27.

Receipts at Chicago yesterday, included 2,161 bbls flour, 15,888 bus wheat, 11,699 bus corn, 9,268 dressed and 5,092 live hogs. In reference to the market the *Tribune* says:

The receipts of wheat to-day were 18,988 bus. The market opened quiet with a decline of 1c on yesterday's closing figures, and on Change a further concession of 1@1½c took place; but on receipt of New York dispatches, a firmer feeling prevailed, and the market closed steady at 78c for No. 2, and 80c for No. 1 do. Flour was dull and active buyers yesterday holding off for lower prices. Limited sales were made at $4,-25@4,80 for good brands of spring extras.

There was a good inquiry for mixed corn, and the market was steady at 31c. Oats firm and 2c better in demand at 40@45½c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Provisions firm. Live hogs steady. Dressed hogs scarcely so firm, except for choice shipping lots, which command a slight advance. Green hides firm and in good request. Dry hides unchanged. Highwines steady.

PORK PACKING AT KESHUK.

Over 20,000 hogs have been packed in Keshuk st, ready this season. The "Gate City" has taken the lead of Iowa cities in the pork business.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY, 1 P. M.

FLOUR—Receipts 869 bbls. Market quiet and unchanged.

WHEAT—Receipts 14,695 bus. Market 1c lower. Sales 2,950 bus No. 1 at 81c in store; 1,650 bus do at 81c delivered; 350 bus do at 80c del; 1,650 bus No. 2 at 80c in store; 5,150 bus do at 79c in store; 700 bus Club at 82c del; 350 bus do at 83c del; 350 bus do at 85c.

DRESSED HOGS—Receipts 902 head. No change in prices. Sales include:

28 hogs, averaging	212 lbs, at	$5,65;		
81 do	do	200	do	5,62½;
10 do	do	225	do	5,62½;
99 do	do	240	do	5,68;
68 do	do	220	do	5,70;
10 do	do	230	do	5,70;
10 do	do	225	do	5,70;
30 do	do	240	do	5,70;
26 do	do	200	do	5,70;
96 do	do	250	do	5,70;
14 do	do	240	do	5,70;
94 do	do	240	do	5,70;
14 do	do	220	do	5,70;
10 do	do	270	do	5,70;
20 do	at	5,00@5,70,	dividing on 200 lbs;	
48 do	at	5,70@5,75,	do do	200 do

COARSE GRAINS—All kinds in light supply. We quote:

Oats—Firm at 20@21c.

Corn—Shelled firm at 32c.

Barley—37@50c and dull.

Rye—50 bus sold at 45c.

HIDES—Buyers quotations to-day are:

Green—4@4½c; do full trimmed 4½@5c;

Green Salted—5c; do full trimmed 6½c;

Dry Flint—11@12c;

Dry Salted—10@11c;

Calf Skins—7@10c for green to dry.

BUTTER—Dull at 8@10c for firkin; 10@18c for roll.

EGGS—Firm at 14@15c.

POULTRY—Dressed turkeys 8@9c; dressed chickens 7@8c; sales 300 lbs chickens and geese at 8c.

CRANBERRIES—$2,00@2,50 ⅜ bush.

GRASS SEED—Timothy firm at $1,75@2,10 ⅜ bus.

HAY—Timothy $8@10 ⅜ ton; red top $5; marsh $5@6,00.

SALT—Present prices are:

Common Fine—$1,75 ⅜ bbl.

Ground Solar—$1,90 ⅜ bbl.

Coarse—$2,00 ⅜ bbl.

Dairy—Per pkgs of 25 bags $3,00.

SPIRITS—Highwines firmer, none selling to-day below 16c; Whiskey 15c; Alcohol 35c.

RAILROAD RECEIPTS—Dec. 28.

By Mil. & Miss. R. R.—154 bbls flour, 4,068 bus wheat, 40 do rye, 88 bbls $6 bbl butter, 886 dressed hogs, 4,905 lbs sundries.

By La C. & Mil. R. R.—715 bbls flour, 5,318 bushels wheat, 57 bus rye, 63 do barley, 47 bbls, 825 dressed hogs, 14,905 lbs sundries.

By Mil., Wat. & B. V. R. R.—4,294 bus wheat, 80 dressed hogs.

By Mil. & Chicago R. R.—4,107 lbs hides, 16 dressed pigs, 1 horse, 100 bbls highwines, 46,052 lbs sundries.

NEW YORK MARKET

[By Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 28—7 P. M.

FLOUR—Market 5@10c ⅜ bbl better, but the demand both for export and home consumption is less active. Freights a shade firmer, and this checks the inquiry for shipment.

WHEAT—Opened with holders indisposed to insist on better prices; but with a firmer freight market, shippers holding back, and at the close holders were disposed to sell freely at yesterday's quotations. Sales 13,000 bus common to prime Chicago spring at $1,17@1,21; 3,000 bus inferior to prime Mil Club, amber Wis, and Iowa at 1,23@1,27; 3,000 bus white western at 1,30@1,35; 9,500 bus Canada Club at 1,28; winter red western nominal at 1,30.

RYE—Quiet, at 70.

BARLEY—Dull and nominal; 55@59c for inferior to prime.

CORN—In pretty good export demand and market a shade firmer; sales 9,000 bus mixed western at 69@70 in store and delivered; closing with sales in store at 70c.

OATS—In moderate request at 37@37½ for western and Canada; 37½@38 for State.

TALLOW—Firmer; sales 100,000 lbs at 8½@9c.

PORK—Firmer, with a moderate demand; sales 700 bbls at 15,75 for old mess; 16,12½@16,25 for new mess; $14 for western prime mess; 10,50 for old prime, and 12,50 for new prime.

BEEF—Dull and unchanged; sales 500 bbls at 8,00@10,00 for re-packed mess; 10,00@11,00 for extra mess. Prime is in fair demand and unchanged. Meat items steady; sales 300 bbls western at 18@14—the latter price for choice.

CUT MEATS—Heavy and lower; sales 280 pcks at 5¾ for shoulders, 8 for hams.

HOGS—Firmer at 63@67 for corn fed dressed; 65@ 65¾ for lits.

BACON—Quiet, and small sales at 6¾ for long boneless middles.

LARD—Quiet and unchanged; sales 250 bbls at 10@10¾c for prime western.

BUTTER—Selling at 10@11 for Ohio, and 14@20 for State.

CHEESE—Steady at 6@10¾ for inferior to prime.

COFFEE—Remains steady; sales 600 bags St. Domingo on p. t.

SUGAR—To-day, is steady, with a moderate business doing; sales 600 hhds Cuba at 5¾@6¾c.

RICE—Steady; sales 150 tierces at 5@5¾ cash.

MOLASSES—Unchanged; sales 200 bbls N. O. at 54@ 56 cash, and by auction 250 bbls N. O. at 55c.

HOPS—Quiet; small sales at 25@30 for new and old neglected.

HIDES—First at 21 for Buenos Ayres; 20 for Rio Grande; 6½@7 for western slaughtered.

WOOL—Continues dull, and prices still rule in favor of the purchaser.

LEATHER—Hemlock and oak sole is dull and unchanged.

MARINE.

Port of Milwaukee, December 28.

ARRIVED—26.

Propeller Quincy, Cotton, Grand Haven, 50 tons mdse

CLEARED—Same.

Propeller Quincy, Cotton, Grand Haven, 1,712 bbls flour, 101 green hides, 25 tubs butter, 20 doz brooms, 8 bbls oil, 9 tons sundry.

Auction Sales.

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dec28 CALE B. WALL.

WHEREAS, THE MANITOWOC AND Mississippi Railroad Company, a Corporation duly constituted by the laws of the State of Wisconsin, did execute to the subscribers, on the first day of October, in the year A. D. 1860, a mortgage deed, whereby all their railroad, from its eastern termination in the village of Manitowoc, to the Rock river, at the village of Newoska, in the county of Winnebago, in said State, as the same is now constructed and to be constructed, together with all and singular the roadbeed and land procured or required, or to be required, for the rights of way within the limits aforesaid, together with all bridges, fences, privileges, rights, franchises, and real estate of said Company for the purposes of said road, or which would be thereafter owned or acquired by the said company, within the limits aforesaid, and all tolls, issues and profits to be had from the same, and all lands which were or should be used and occupied for depots or stations, or which should be thereafter purchased therefor, with all the buildings standing, or which should be erected thereon, together with all locomotive, tender, passenger and freight cars, and all tools and machinery owned or thereafter acquired by the said company, and in any way appertaining or appurtenant to the said road constructed and to be constructed within the limits aforesaid, including all its property, real or personal, heretofore or hereafter acquired, which said tolls, and all the rights, credits and franchises thereunto belonging, were conveyed to the undersigned, to be held by them in trust for such as should become the holders of said company, for the payment of the bonds of the company, secured by said mortgage deed, and of the interest thereon as it should become due.

And whereas, by said mortgage deed it is provided that if said railroad company should default in the payment of any of the principal sum, or any part thereof, or of any of the interest on any of the bonds of said company secured by said mortgage deed, at any time after the same shall become due, and payable according to the tenor of said bonds, when demanded, then, at the request in writing of sixty holders of said bonds, said trustees, failing, neglect or refusal in case such principal or interest should then remain unpaid, the subscribers hereto are required and empowered by said mortgage deed, upon the written request of the holders of at least one-half of the said mortgage bonds, remaining unpaid, to cause the said premises, real and personal estate, and property, rights and franchises, to be sold at public auction, in the necessary to pay and discharge the principal and interest of all the said mortgage bonds as should then be unpaid, to be sold at public auction, in the village of Manitowoc, in the State of Wisconsin aforesaid, or in the city of New York, on giving at least ninety days' previous notice of the time, place and terms of such sale, and of the real and personal property and estate, rights and franchises to be sold, by publishing the same in two newspapers of good circulation in each of the cities of Milwaukee and New York, in order to pay and discharge the principal and interest of the mortgage bonds aforesaid, and on such sale to execute and deliver to the purchaser or purchasers deeds in fee and sufficient deed of conveyance in the simple for the same, which will be a bar against the said railroad company, their successors and assigns, and all persons claiming under them, of all right, interest or claim of, in or to the said property, real and personal, estate and property, rights and franchises, or any part thereof.

And whereas, the interest that became due on the first day of October, 1860, upon all the bonds issued by said Company secured by the mortgage deed aforesaid, amounting to the sum of three thousand one hundred dollars, was not paid by said Company, of which non-payment more than one-half of said bondholders have given the undersigned due notice in writing, and have requested them to proceed to sell said property in order to pay the said amount due on said bonds.

Notice, therefore, is hereby given, that in pursuance of the authority in us vested by said mortgage deed, we will proceed to offer for sale at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash in hand, or for the said outstanding mortgage bonds, or any of them, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the city of New York, on the 20th day of March, 1861, at 12 o'clock M. of that day, all and singular the Manitowoc and Mississippi Railroad Company, together with the privileges, rights, franchises, personal property and real estate of said Company, with all the rights, privileges and profits appertaining thereto, or to part of the aforesaid road of said Company, to said bondholders, and the said Company, and all persons claiming under them.

New York, August 1st, 1860.

A. C. FLAGG, JAMES HORNER, } Trustees.

nov28d87d3d

Business Cards.

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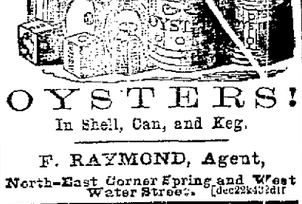

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